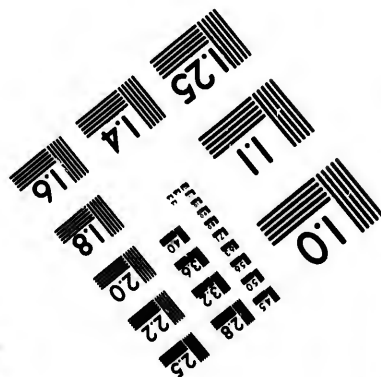
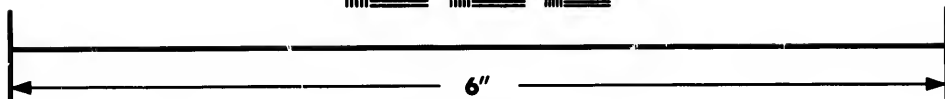
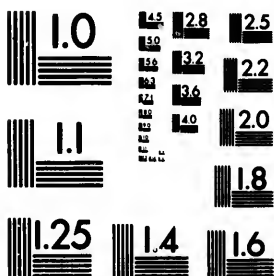


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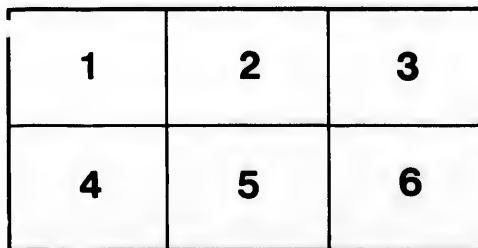
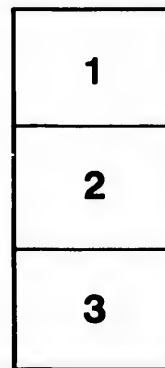
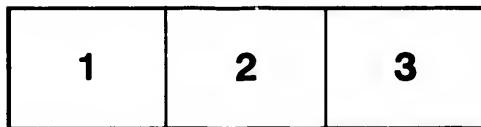
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University
of Trinity College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

MEMORIALS

Presented to LORD KNUTSFORD,

H. M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

WITH

APPENDICES, &c.



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**University
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With the Compliments of
The Rev. Dr. BODY,
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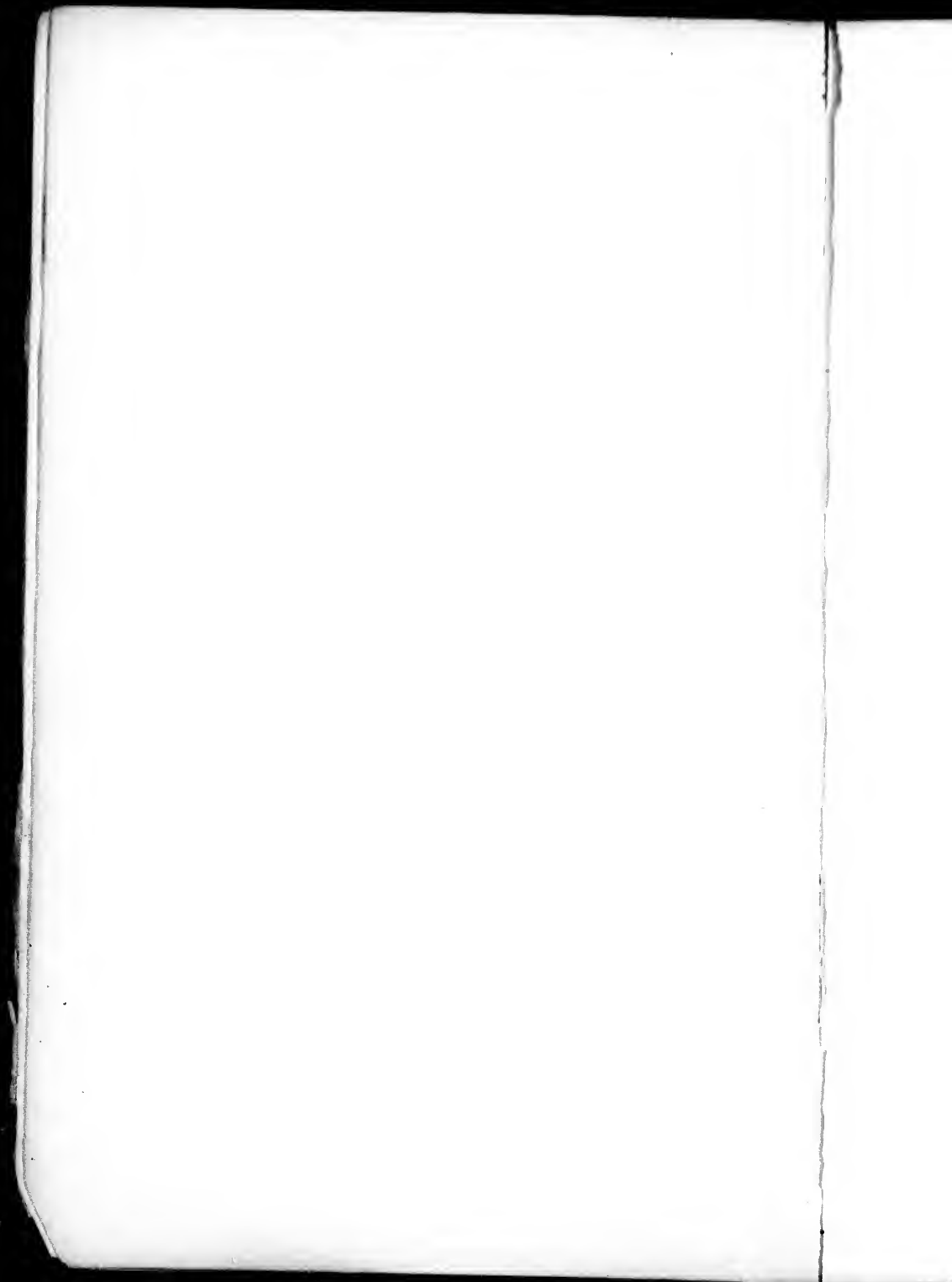
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MEMORIAL
OF THE
University of Trinity College,
TORONTO.

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To the Right Hon. HENRY Baron KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, we beg most respectfully to lay before your Lordship the following reply to the memorial presented on behalf of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, Victoria, and other English Musical Colleges, calling attention to the action of the University of Trinity College in examining students for Degrees in Music in London, and admitting such students to degrees *in absentia*.

It is abundantly clear from the Memorial presented to your Lordship that the representatives of the great English Institutions, who have addressed you, have done so under an entire misapprehension of the real facts of the case, as to the position occupied by this University in the matter.

The Memorialists appear to imagine that no instruction in music in connexion with Trinity University is given in Toronto, that "the examination work in this faculty is done away from the College, and takes place in England," and that "so far as the issuing of Degrees in this country is concerned, the whole of the procedure takes place in England."

The impression which the Memorialists thus appear to entertain, and which the Memorial must have left on your Lordship's mind, is clearly that this University is taking no part in the advancement of musical learning in the Dominion of Canada, and that the motives of its action in England become therefore liable to grave suspicion.

The following are the actual facts of the case: Prior to the year 1883, the regulations were the same as those formerly laid down by the University of Cambridge, re-

quiring only the composition and performance of a musical exercise sufficient to warrant the conferring of a degree. As early as 1858 a Professor in Music was appointed on the staff, who has delivered, from time to time, courses of lectures, and also examined for degrees. But, owing to advancing years, he has not recently taken any active part in the work of the University, and his name has therefore dropped out of the list of Professors, lecturers, and teachers in active work, on p. 21 of the Calendar, although his position is sufficiently indicated on p. 100. In 1883 the whole of the requirements in the Faculty of Music were reconstituted, and a graduated course of three annual examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Music was established. The musical requirements for the two Degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. are, it is claimed, fully equal to those of the English Universities, whilst, unlike the practice of some of them, the whole of the examination work is required to be taken for the Degree of Mus. Bac.

This Curriculum was drawn up entirely for Canadian requirements, in continuation of the policy of encouraging musical study which has distinguished the University from the outset.

The Curriculum and Examination papers set, attracted the notice of the leading musicians in the United States, and application was made to us by our then Examiner, Professor Ritter, of Vassar College, N. Y., to obtain the permission of the University for the publication of the papers set, and of the Curriculum in a leading American Journal, *The Key Note*. Such permission was granted, and the papers were published accordingly. The London "Musical Standard" reprinted the Curriculum and Examination papers from the "Key Note," and the attention of the English musical world was thus called to the matter. It was in consequence of this action of the English Musical Press, unknown to this University, and with which it had

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nothing whatever to do, that a large number of applications were received for the extension of these Examinations to England. Every precaution was taken by the University to ensure the character and efficiency of its tests for Degrees in Music, whilst responding to the English invitation to supply what the result has shown to have been a distinct want in England. Instead, therefore, of continuing one Examiner as heretofore, a board of three Examiners, of the highest eminence and position in England, was appointed, viz., Drs. E. J. Hopkins, of the Temple Church, London, Dr. Longhurst, of Canterbury Cathedral, and Dr. Lott, of St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn.

Trinity College, London, applied for and obtained affiliation with this University, although subsequently the University of Trinity College, Toronto, felt it necessary to intimate to Trinity College, London, that they must discontinue the affiliation owing to the importance of placing the the examinations above every suspicion the absolute impartiality in regard to all English Musical interests. This intimation was communicated to Trinity College, London, within a short time of the granting of the original affiliation, and before any action had been taken upon it. The Board of Trinity College, London, protested strongly against the discontinuance of the affiliation, but every effort was made by the University to prevent any injury being done to Trinity College, London, thereby. The late Sir George A. Macfarren, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, wrote warmly, expressing his belief that "the University of Cambridge would support that of Toronto (*sic*) in the matter of Musical Degrees," and offering quite unsolicited to open formal negotiations with the University of Cambridge for this purpose. Until the cablegram reached Toronto announcing the action of the various English Institutions which have memorialised your Lordship, no other intimations, save those of encouragement and support, were received by the authorities of the University from any

representative English musicians or Institutions connected with the study of music. Meanwhile the number of Canadian candidates for our Degrees, and the consequent influence of the University in Musical matters in Canada, have been steadily growing. This year some fifty Canadian candidates are presenting themselves for the several examinations for the Degree of Mus. Bac. in Toronto. The Toronto Conservatory of Music, which has entered within the last two years over 1000 pupils, is affiliated to this University, and a complete course of Musical Instruction alike theoretical and practical is given in this affiliated College. Your Memorialists trust that this simple statement of the actual facts of the case, will be sufficient to remove from your Lordship's mind any impression you may have previously formed adverse to the *bona fides* of this University, in regard to the work of its Faculty of Music in Canada, or as to the causes which induced it to allow candidates in England to enter for its Examinations.

In relation to the conferring of the Degrees, and the conducting of the examinations at a distance from the seat of the University, the procedure has been precisely similar to that adopted by the University of London, in the examinations which it has for more than twenty years past conducted in various parts of the Empire, including Toronto, and so far as the conduct of examinations is concerned to that of the University of Durham in the examinations which it has conducted, for some fifteen years, in the West Indies, at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and in Sierra Leone. All the papers of the candidates in music, whether examined in Toronto or London, are transmitted to the Examiners in England. A fixed standard of passing, viz., fifty per cent. of the total marks of the examination, with not less than thirty-three per cent. of the marks of each paper, is binding upon the Examiners, and the returns of the candidates' marks in each case are forwarded to the University authorities in Toronto, who then issue the full list of the

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standing of both the Canadian and English candidates. All the degrees are regularly prayed in Convocation in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter, and are duly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, under the authority of the Charter in Toronto.

Your Memorialists trust that the important legal question as to the actual powers possessed by this University under its Royal Charter may now be approached purely upon its own merits and without any adverse prepossession against it arising out of the other circumstances of the case.

The English Memorial presented to your Lordship contains five positions on this head, which it will be convenient to examine in detail. The third objection raised may perhaps be taken first, as it deals entirely with the ordinances and regulations of this University as distinguished from the nature of its chartered powers. Reference is made to the regulations governing students in the Faculty of Arts, and it is inferred apparently that these regulations have some connexion with those governing students in the Faculty of Music, which are fully set forth on page 70 of the Calendar. Your Memorialists believe that it is in accordance with unvarying academic usage in England and elsewhere, to draw up separate regulations governing the admission and the exercises required of students in each of the various Faculties, and that these requirements vary greatly in the different Faculties of any University. On referring for example to the report of the Dublin University Commission of 1853 on page 43 the following statement occurs,—“The Board have also appointed a Professor of Music, whose duty it is to present all candidates for Degrees in Music at the commencement, and to certify to their fitness and qualification. The Professorship is unendowed, and there are no duties of teaching attached to it.”

It is clear that at this date candidates for Degrees in Music in the University of Dublin received no instruction in

Music from the University, but no one would argue from the "general tenor" of this statement of the Commissioners that the same held good with regard to all the other Faculties.

The distinguished Universities whose representatives have approached your Lordship will, it is believed, not seriously maintain that because candidates for Degrees in Arts are required to attend certain percentages of Lectures, etc., therefore the ordinances of the University have been violated by the admission without such attendance of candidates for Degrees in Music, seeing that the regulations governing this latter Faculty contain no such requirement. Your Memorialists are not aware that it is the practice of the English Universities to require or expect attendance at Lectures as a condition of admission to Degrees in Music.

The other points of objection may be summarized under two heads: 1st. As to the alleged local restriction of the powers given the University of Trinity College, Toronto, under its Royal Charter. 2nd. As to the power of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, to confer degrees *in absentia*.

With regard to the first of these points, it is urged that the descriptive words employed by Her Majesty—"We having taken the premises into our Royal consideration, and being willing to promote the more perfect establishment within the Diocese of Toronto of a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland," limit the substantive powers which Her Majesty then confers in the words following, ordaining and granting, "that the said College shall be a University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Your Memorialists respectfully urge that the recital is simply descriptive of the fact of the establishment of a College in the Diocese of Toronto in connexion with the

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United Church of England and Ireland which had been laid before the Sovereign, and the more perfect establishment of which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to promote, and that in issuing her Royal Charter for this purpose constituting the College so founded a University, and granting to it all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom, no limitation was imposed restricting the full possession of these privileges, except so far as they are governed by the subsequent provision of the Royal Charter establishing the Convocation of the University, and providing that "such members of the said Convocation shall have, exercise, and enjoy all such powers in regard to conferring degrees, and in other matters, as may be provided for by any rules, orders, or regulations, of the said College Council, sanctioned and confirmed by the Lord Bishop or Bishops, as aforesaid."

In accordance with the powers conferred under this last provision, all degrees have been regularly prayed and granted in Convocation in conformity with the usual custom of the English Universities.

Your Memorialists would respectfully submit that it is impossible by means of descriptive words setting forth the facts which have moved Her Majesty to grant the Royal Charter at the outset, to thereby limit for all time the powers which Her Majesty has been pleased to fully and unreservedly grant, when no such limitation is inserted in the enacting portion of the Charter. In this connexion the attention of your Lordship is respectfully called to the terms of the Charter granted to the University of Durham, on June 1st, 1837, in which His late Majesty King William IV., recites that "the said petitioners having regard to the endowment provided for the University of Durham and *the wants of the surrounding district*, are assured that, with the blessing of God, it will speedily fulfil the object of its institution, the advancement of learning based on sound religious principles, &c. — We

— — trusting that the said University of Durham so established under our Royal sanction and the authority of Parliament may, under the blessing of Almighty God, prove an eminent source of good to our loving subjects, *especially in the northern parts of our realm of England*, of our especial grace have granted, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors do grant, constitute, declare, and appoint that the said Charles Thorp, and all persons who now are or who shall hereafter be duly admitted members of the said University, — —, shall be and remain for ever hereafter one body, politic, and corporate, under and by the name of the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham, — — and by that name shall have and enjoy all the property, rights and privileges which are assured by the said act to the University; or are incident to a University established under our Royal Charter.”

Under the provisions of this Charter your Memorialists believe that, as stated in the Calendar of the University of Durham, that University has conducted examinations for Degrees in the several Faculties in the West Indies, and in Eastern Africa, and has allowed the Bishop of the Church of England in Barbadoes, and in Sierra Leone to confer the said degrees on behalf of the said University of Durham. Your Memorialists submit that the causes moving the Crown to issue the Royal Charter to the University of Durham are more expressly defined than in the Charter granted to the University of Trinity College, Toronto. It may be added that the knowledge of the action thus taken by the University of Durham considerably weighed with the authorities of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in regard to the legality of holding examinations in another part of the Empire under the provisions of the Royal Charter. Your petitioners believe also that the said University of Durham has established examinations in the Faculty of Divinity

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in Australia, in consequence of a similar invitation from members of the Church of England in Australia, to that which was conveyed to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, by the then Bishop of Melbourne in 1886. Attention is also called to the fact alluded to in the English Memorial that the University of London has for many years conducted examinations in the Faculty of Arts in the Colonies and other parts of the British Empire, and that the provision of the charter which granted to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom must carry with it the grant of the privileges thus enjoyed by one of the said Universities, namely, the University of London.

In the next place it is argued that the clause in the Charter enacting that "the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties, at appointed times, and shall have liberty, within themselves, of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring of such degrees in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules, and ordinances of the said College," limits the powers above conferred upon the University.

It seems clear that this last clause, which occurs also in the Charter granted to the University of King's College, Toronto, was not intended to restrict the powers previously given, but is of a *purely permissive* character, intended to give legal weight and force to such disputations or other exercises as might, according to ancient practice, be required to be conducted by the students in any Faculty by the regulations of the University. In any case the term "Students in the said College," should, it is maintained, be interpreted in the light of the preceding clause, by which the College was declared to be a University, and therefore includes all students duly and properly matricu-

lated in the University according to the rules and regulations thereof; any other interpretation would prevent the University from affiliating any teaching College and accepting its courses of instruction, a limitation which would absolutely conflict with the grant previously made of the like powers and privileges to those enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

With regard to the granting of degrees *in absentia* the English Memorialists appear to be in error as to the practice of Home Universities. Degrees in the several Faculties are frequently conferred *in absentia* by the Universities who have memorialized your Lordship, sometimes by a special Grace passed for that purpose, and sometimes under enabling Statutes laying down general rules for conferring such Degrees. Probably, however, it was in regard to Degrees in Music that the statement No. 4 of the English Memorial was intended to be understood, viz., "that this power is not exercised by our Universities." In reference to this point it may suffice to quote again the report of the Dublin University Commission for 1853, p. 42, in which it is stated that "since the year 1800 up to the date of the Commission only three Degrees of Bachelor of Music and two of Doctor of Music have been conferred at Commencement, one of these having been an Honorary Degree. There were, however, *five or six Honorary Degrees conferred during that time by Diploma.*" On references to the Dublin University Calendar it appears that Degrees granted by Diploma are granted *in absentia*; a good number of Degrees seem to have been granted in this way. This will suffice to prove that the power of granting Degrees in Music *in absentia* has been exercised by at least one of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Your Memorialists desire however to point out that the grant of the Crown in the Royal Charter extends not merely to the privileges *exercised*, but to the privileges *enjoyed* by the Universities at home, and the constant practice in other

Faculties shows the enjoyment of the power of granting Degrees *in absentia* by them all, even though they may not all have exercised it in this particular Faculty.

It has been further alleged against the action of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, that it is prejudicial to the interests of music in England and an undue interference with the rights and privileges of the English Universities.

Your Memorialists would submit on the contrary that the effect of the action taken by the University of Trinity College, Toronto, has been to greatly stimulate musical study, and so far from lowering the standard of Musical Education, that the facts prove that it has furnished in such a way that large numbers of musicians would avail themselves of it, an impartial test uninfluenced by the interests of any teaching College, and legally authorized under the provisions of the Royal Charter of the University; and that it has in consequence had considerable influence in discouraging in the most effectual way the issue of unauthorized degrees or diplomas in music. The large numbers of *ad eundem* degrees, which have been sought at the hands of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, by gentlemen holding the Degree of Mus. Bac. or Mus. Doc. from the English Universities, is sufficient to show the approbation and acceptance which the Degrees command in the English Musical world. Besides the Degrees of Mus. Doc. conferred *Honoris causâ* upon the distinguished musicians who were selected to constitute the Board of Examiners, the University of Trinity College, Toronto, has conferred since 1885 eight Mus. Doc. Degrees; six of these have been upon persons admitted to the Degree of Mus. Bac., *ad eundem statum* from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and one upon a Doctor of Music of Cambridge, admitted *ad eundem statum*; leaving only one degree of Mus. Doc. conferred upon persons not already holding musical degrees of an English

University. It is urged as a further ground of objection that the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in conferring on English candidates twenty-six Mus. Bac. Degrees in the year 1888, has granted more than double the total number conferred by all the English Universities. As there are eight Universities in the United Kingdom which confer degrees in Music, it would appear that on the average each of these Universities grants considerably less than two Degrees per annum in this Faculty. If this number be compared with the hundreds of Degrees granted in Arts and other Faculties by the same Universities, and with the large number of Diplomas issued by the various Musical Colleges, it will be seen that an enormous disproportion exists between the work accomplished by the English Universities in the Faculty of Music as compared with that in every other Faculty. It does not appear to be maintained that the number of Degrees granted by the Universities of the United Kingdom in Music has been diminished in consequence of the action of Trinity College, Toronto; and on behalf of that University it is submitted that the exceedingly small influence of the Universities of the United Kingdom upon Musical Education generally, is a perfectly sufficient reason for the moderate number of Degrees in Music conferred by the University of Trinity College, Toronto. This consideration alone would serve to prove how groundless is the apprehension that the University of Trinity College, Toronto, would proceed to confer Degrees in the other Faculties of Arts, Law, Divinity, or Medicine, because it has in consequence of English invitation, and to meet a proved need, done so in the Faculty of Music. On behalf of the University it may perhaps be well, although it seems somewhat unnecessary, to formally assure your Lordship, that no such step is contemplated, or is ever likely to be taken. At the same time it should be remembered the University of London has frequently exercised the right of conferring degrees in *absentia* after examination upon candidates in the various Faculties, and

it does not appear that the action of the University of London, or the powers which it has thus exercised, have caused any anxiety to, or called for any remonstrance from, the various Universities legally established in different centres throughout Her Majesty's Colonial Empire.

Your Memorialists do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with any lengthened statement in regard to the standard required for the Degrees in question. The standard is an English, and not a Colonial one. The well known reputation of the Examiners, is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The figures already given showing that in the Final Examination for Mus. Bac., alone, only 48 per cent. of the candidates passed the Examination, indicates a test at least as severe as that of the other Universities or Examining bodies. No Degrees in course have been granted except upon the report of the Examiners that the candidates have at least attained the fixed standard previously indicated in the Memorial, and the University is quite content to place upon its Examiners the full responsibility for the high standard of its Degrees.

Your Memorialists are unaware of any such cases of failure on the part of Graduates of the University of Trinity College as are vaguely referred to in the English Memorial, and are fully persuaded that the musical standing and knowledge of the Graduates is beyond all question. It may be well in this connexion to state that Dr. E. J. Hopkins, who has within the last few months owing to the necessities of his other work reluctantly resigned the position of Examiner for the University of Trinity College, Toronto which he has held since 1886, has authorized the denial of the reported statement to your Lordship by the Warden of Trinity College, London, that he now disapproves of the Examinations conducted by the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in England, for the promotion and efficiency of which he has so long and faithfully laboured.

It may be right to inform your Lordship that the University of Trinity College, Toronto, is entirely independent of the University of Toronto, and is in no sense an offshoot from it, as stated in the Memorial. The only connexion between the two Toronto Universities is that both alike trace their parentage to the old University of Upper Canada. The very large endowment granted by the Imperial Crown to the University of King's College, Toronto, a University in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland and similar in its general scope and methods of working to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, was by an Act of the Province of Canada handed over to the University of Toronto, a secular and undenominational institution. The large benefactions from Societies in connexion with the Church of England and from private donors of that Church which the University of Trinity College has received, were the expression of the sympathy and co-operation of Churchmen in England, in the foundation by voluntary effort of a University modelled after the pattern of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in the Province of Ontario.

We earnestly invite your Lordship's favourable consideration of the statement of the facts which is now laid before you. We desire to record an emphatic protest against the action of the Universities of England and Ireland which have approached your Lordship, both in lending the weight of their influence and position to statements concerning a distant sister University of so misleading and inaccurate a character as were contained in the Memorial submitted to your Lordship, and in what appears to be the unfair way in which advantage has been taken of the opportunity of presenting such a Memorial to your Lordship to give wide publication to such erroneous and misleading statements, calculated to most seriously damage the reputation and working of the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

We desire also to express to your Lordship our deep regret that the authorities of these great Institutions have not thought fit to communicate in any way, to the authorities of this University, either their intention of memorialising your Lordship, or their objections to the action of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, so that an opportunity might have been afforded for mutual and friendly conference upon the same.

We therefore most respectfully request that your Lordship will be pleased to take any such action as may be possible, for the mitigating of the injury done to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, and will cause this Memorial to have as far as possible the same publicity as has been afforded to the Memorial previously submitted; and in case your Lordship should deem it necessary to take any further action in the matter, that this Memorial be laid before the same authorities as those to whom the original Memorial may be submitted, with a view to the due maintenance of the powers and privileges of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, under its Royal Charter.

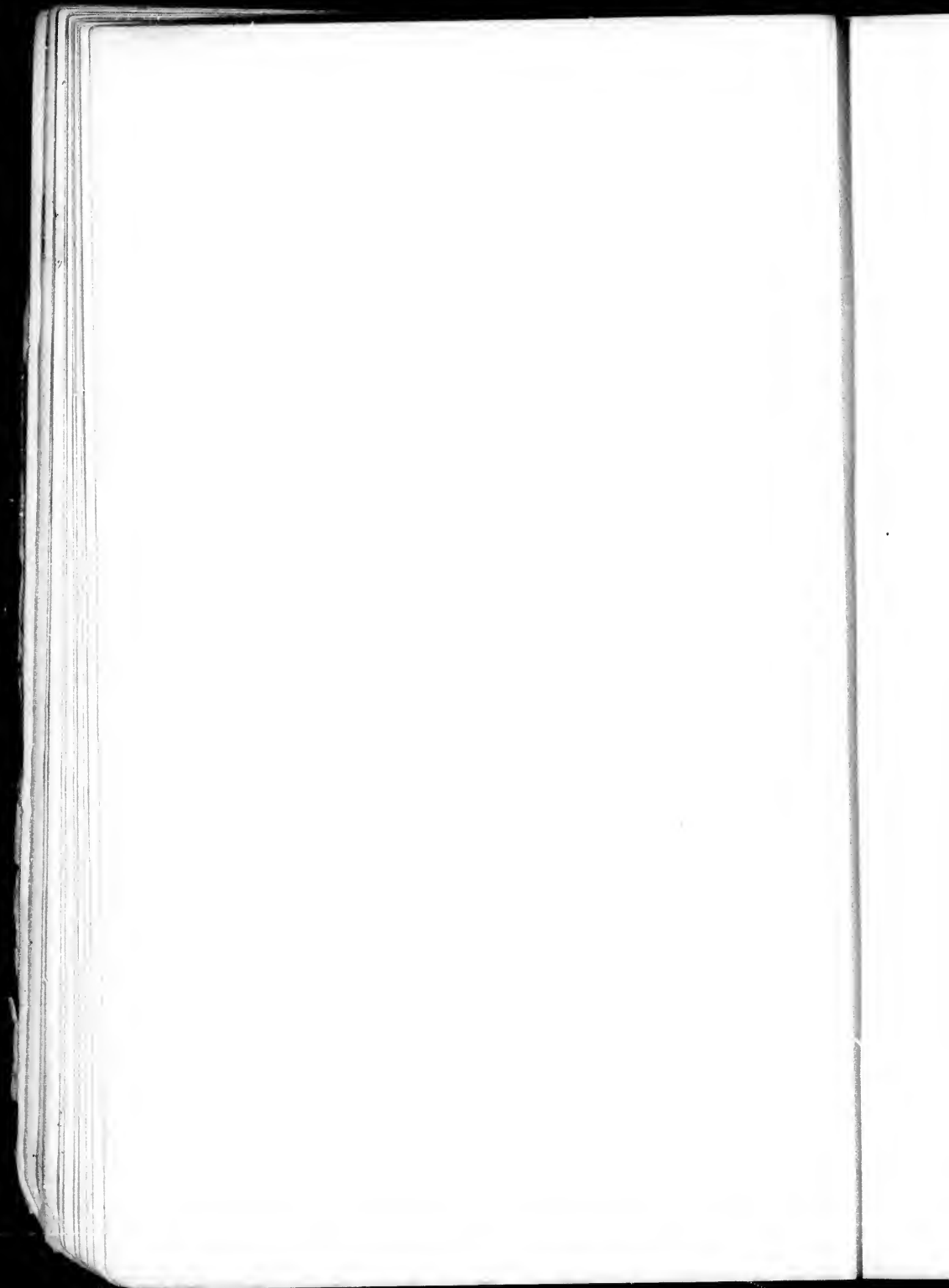
And your Memorialists will ever pray.

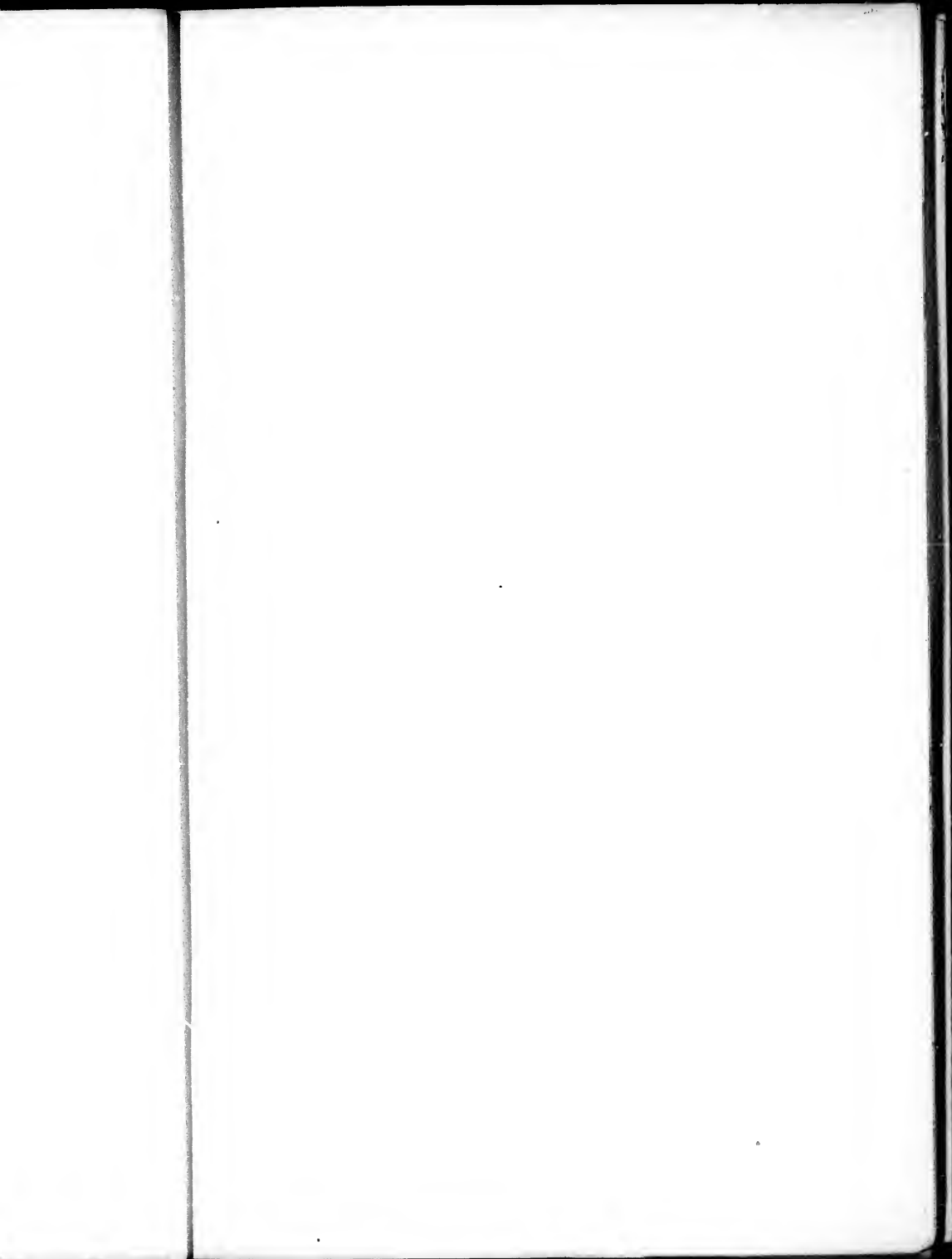
Signed on behalf of the University,

G. W. ALLAN,
Chancellor.

ARTHUR TORONTO.

C. W. E. BODY,
Vice-Chancellor.





H. M. S.

UNIVER

SUPPLEMENT

TO A

MEMORIAL

PRESENTED TO

H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies

BY THE

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

28th MAY, 1890.

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SUPPLEMENT TO MEMORIAL.

The Rev. Dr. Body, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, being accredited by his University for this purpose, has the honor to present to Lord Knutsford, on behalf of the University, the following Supplement to the Memorial transmitted from the University through His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada on the 12th of April last.

(1) Your Memorialist begs to refer to the Address of 24th February, 1890, presented to Your Lordship, a copy of which has been received from the Colonial Office through Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada.

With regard to the authorisation of the Address which is referred to in our Memorial as having been presented on behalf of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, it has been found on enquiry that neither of these Universities has in any way authorised the presentation of the Address or the subject matter therein contained. The signatures of gentlemen belonging to these Universities have no other weight than that which attaches to their individual names. Sir John Lubbock, the member for the University of London,

was in error in addressing in the House of Commons on April 1st a question to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking of the Address as the protests of the English Universities, &c. The Universities of Durham and Victoria are the only Universities which have authorised signatures on their behalf as far as can be ascertained.

It appears, however, from the Calendars of 1890, that in the case of Durham degrees in Music were established so lately as in 1889, while Victoria University does not appear to have established them as yet, as no regulations in this Faculty are printed in the Calendar.

No reply has yet been received to the official enquiry addressed to the University of Dublin.

It may be pointed out that widespread misunderstanding has been caused by the affixing of the titles of the three great Universities of England to the Address, and the impression has thus been created in the public mind that the statements therein contained must be, beyond all doubt, accurate and authentic. A grave responsibility has undoubtedly been incurred by those who authorised the attaching of the names of these Universities without any authority from the Universities themselves.

On referring to Appendix I. to this Memorial, extracts from correspondence with the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, it will be seen that the Council of the Senate of that University in no way authorised the presentation of the Address, nor were they cognisant of its contents. The statement made by Mr. Southgate (according to the only report your Memorialist has seen of the interview granted by your Lordship to the Deputation who presented the Address) in regard to the "full concurrence" of the Cambridge Senate and authorities with the action of the deputation is thus entirely misleading and inac-

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curate, even if the word "Senate" be replaced by "Council of the Senate." The matter was never brought before the Cambridge Senate at all.

It may be mentioned also that the Scotch Universities have taken no part in this matter, nor any Irish University with the (possible) exception of the University of Dublin.

With regard to the other memorialising colleges—Trinity College, London, and the College of Organists are incorporated under the Companies' Acts. These bodies have no power to confer degrees, nor have they received any charter. The Guildhall School of Music is a teaching body, and Gresham College delivers lectures only, while neither hold examinations. The Royal College of Music is the only body other than the Universities which has a charter authorising it to confer degrees; but this college is not officially represented, although several of its prominent officers have signed on behalf of other bodies.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Address in no way represents the chief institutions of the United Kingdom to whom the power of conferring degrees in music has been granted, and who, therefore, may be looked upon as the natural guardians of the standard of such degrees.

(2) With regard to the powers under the Royal Charter of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, to confer degrees *in absentia* upon candidates who have taken their examinations in England, the following opinion upon this question and upon the proper course to be pursued by my University has been obtained from Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. F. C. Gore, and is now submitted to your Lordship as supplementary to the passages on the legal question contained

in pages 6 to 11 of the Memorial of the University forwarded to your Lordship from Canada on the 12th April, 1890.

OPINION.

“ We are of opinion that the Universities of the United Kingdom possess by Common Law the privileges (1) of granting degrees in the various Faculties selected by themselves (2) of determining from time to time the terms and conditions upon which such degrees shall be granted, (except so far as such terms and conditions are prescribed by the Royal Grant or Charter incorporating the particular University), including the right (if the University thinks fit) of granting its degrees *in absentia*. There are no words which in terms limit or restrict the generality of the grant of privileges contained in the present Charter except the words ‘ as far as, &c., ’ and we are of opinion that there is nothing in the Charter which is inconsistent with the possession by Trinity College of the largest power of granting degrees enjoyed by any University in the United Kingdom.

“ We are of opinion that the Crown cannot, either with or without the action of the Ministers of the Crown, revoke or withdraw the Charter of the University except by proper legal process.

“ The only mode, so far as we know, by which the Charter could be revoked, would be by a Judgment of a Court of Law having jurisdiction in the matter pronounced in a proceeding on behalf of the Crown by way of *scire facias* claiming revocation of the Charter on the ground that the provisions thereof have been violated.

“ We have no general advice to give, except to say that we do not consider it would be to the interest of the University authorities to place any obstacle in the way of

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having the question at issue decided by proper Judicial authority ; on the contrary, we think they would do well to express to Lord Knutsford their willingness to co-operate with him for this purpose, in the event of his Lordship being advised that any doubt exists as to the validity of the right claimed.

“ (Signed) HORACE DAVEY.

“ (Signed) FRANCIS C. GORE.

“ TEMPLE, *May 22nd*, 1890.”

The above Opinion while confirming the view of the legal question which has been taken throughout by the University, contains in its concluding paragraph advice of a general nature. On behalf of the University your Memorialist desires to express its willingness to co-operate in any way for the settlement of the question which your Lordship may desire.

(3) In Appendix II. will be found extracts from the Charters granted (a) To the University of Trinity College, Dublin, by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. (b) To the University of King's College, Toronto, by King George IV. in the year 1827. (c) A copy of the Charter granted to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, by Her present Majesty, dated 16th July, 1852.

A comparison of these Charters clearly shows that the Charter of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, is derived from that of King's College, Toronto, and that the latter was derived from Queen Elizabeth's Charter to Dublin. The King's College Charter explains and interprets the meaning of the somewhat difficult clauses in the Trinity Charter beginning respectively

“for the more perfect establishment within the diocese of Toronto, of a College,” &c., and “the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty,” &c. With regard to the first of these it is clearly parallel with the clause “for the more perfect establishment of a college within our Province of Upper Canada.” The ecclesiastical description “within the diocese of Toronto” is obviously substituted for the civil one with which it is synonymous “within our Province of Upper Canada” on account of the connection of Trinity University, Toronto, with the Church of England. The order of the words “within the diocese of Toronto” was apparently transposed to avoid the awkwardness of the phrase “for the more perfect establishment of a college in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland within the diocese of Toronto,” whilst the term “Students in the said College,” is interpreted by the corresponding phrases of the older Charter from which it is derived, “graduates of our said College,” “Chancellor of our said College,” &c., all of which necessarily imply that the word “College” bears the sense of “University.” The phrase in the Trinity Charter “Students in our said College,” has therefore an equivalent meaning to the phrase “Students in the said University,” and includes all students duly matriculated in the several faculties in accordance with the statutes, rules and ordinances of the University.

A comparison with the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Trinity College, Dublin, shows that therein is to be found the original of the somewhat remarkable clause as to the students having “liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises,” &c.

It is of interest to note that in drawing up the Charter of King's College, Toronto, the advisers of the

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Crown went behind the more restricted provision of the Charter of 13 Charles I. and gave to the Canadian Institution the full powers of the Charter of 34 Elizabeth. Even under the restricted Charter of Charles I. statutory power was given to the Provost and a majority of the Fellows (see Statutes cap. IV.) to lay down and conclude all matters appertaining to the conferring of degrees, under which powers the University of Dublin has from time to time conferred degrees *in absentia*, and has, under date 13 December 1862, passed a special statute with regard to the conferring of such degrees. Both Oxford and Cambridge have statutes enabling those Universities to grant degrees *in absentia* under special circumstances.

A comparison of the Trinity Charter with that of King's College, Toronto, will also show that in the later Charter the powers of Convocation (the body in which inherently resides the right of conferring degrees unless the same is expressly limited by provisions of the Charter) were enlarged by the deliberate omission of the words "all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford," and the substitution instead thereof of the words "all such powers in regard to conferring of degrees and other matters as shall be assigned to them by any rules and regulations of the College Council, sanctioned and confirmed by the Lord Bishop or Bishops aforesaid," &c. Thus our degree conferring power is limited only by the enactments of the College Council and the necessity of the sanction of the Lord Bishop or Bishops. Both these conditions have been complied with in the conferring of Degrees in Music on persons resident in England.

Reverting to the statement in the Address in relation to the conferring of degrees on absent persons (either

degrees in general or musical degrees in particular) it will be observed that the phrase employed is that "this power is not *exercised* by our Universities." Note this language. The Address carefully abstains from alleging that the power is not *possessed* or *enjoyed* by the Home Universities. It could not have been truthfully stated that the Universities of the United Kingdom generally do not possess or enjoy this power, although in the case of Oxford and Cambridge the extent to which it is exercised is limited by special Statutes of those Universities.

(4) The peculiar position of Music with regard to residence should also be noticed. In this Faculty residence is not required in any University as a condition for degrees. The requirements at Trinity University, Toronto, by which the candidate, having duly matriculated and thus become a member of the University, obtains his Degree in this Faculty by passing the necessary examinations, &c., without residence are strictly analogous to the requirements of other Universities. It is therefore impossible in the case of Music to attach to the phrase "students in the said College" a local or residential sense, even if this could be done in the case of other Faculties. The distinctions between Music and the other Faculties is an historical one, and has obtained ever since the institution of Musical Degrees.

In the University of Dublin residence is not a necessary qualification for Degrees in any Faculty. (See Dublin University Calendar, 1890, page 19.) At Oxford no residence or Academical standing is required for the Degree of Bachelor of Music (See Oxford University Calendar, 1890, p. 70). At Cambridge

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neither residence nor the keeping of terms is found among the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Music as in the case of other Faculties (*See* Cambridge University Calendar, 1890, p. 86). Reference is made on pp. 8 and 9 of the Memorial to the cases of London and Durham.

(5) The University of Trinity College, Toronto, at present consists of two Arts Colleges, with three Medical Colleges and one College of Music in affiliation. There are about 400 undergraduates in the several Arts and Faculties, and the number of degrees conferred in 1889 was as follows :—

D.C.L. (<i>Honoris Causa</i>)	....	....	6
Mus. Doc. ( , )	....	....	1
D.D.	....	....	1
B.D.	....	....	1
D.C.L.	....	....	1
B.C.L.	....	....	1
M.D.C.M.	....	....	68
M.B.	....	....	1
Mus. Doc.	....	....	4
Mus. Bac.	....	....	19
M.A.	....	....	18
B.A.	....	....	15
Lic. Theology	....	....	2

(6) It is important to distinguish the case of Trinity University, Toronto, from what might at first sight appear a parallel instance—the case of certain Australian Universities, notably the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, which received from the Crown under date 27th February, 1858, and 14th March, 1859, letters patent giving to their degrees rank in the United

Kingdom. These Universities had been incorporated under Acts of the Australian legislatures, and their degrees had therefore no legal standing outside the jurisdiction of the legislatures concerned. It was to remedy this that a petition was presented to the Crown reciting these facts and praying legal status might be given to their degrees in the United Kingdom, which was granted as above-mentioned.

In the case of Trinity University, Toronto, its power to confer degrees proceeds immediately from its constitution as a University by the Crown under Royal Charter, in precisely the same way as that of the more modern Universities of the United Kingdom, and its degrees have legal rank therefore throughout the Empire.

(7) In addition to the statements in the memorial on pages 11 and 12, a full comparative table showing the relative requirements of Trinity University, Toronto, and the Universities of the United Kingdom, in regard to degrees in music is herewith submitted (*see* Appendix III.) The question of the Arts qualifications will be dealt with under a separate division of this Memorial. It will be seen that so far as the musical requirements for the degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. are concerned those of Trinity University, Toronto, are at least, fully equal to the general standard required by the Home Universities. It may be pointed out that for Mus. Bac. three examinations are required at Trinity University, Toronto, and no other university requires more than two. A comparison of our requirements for the final examination with those of Oxford and Cambridge, will, it is believed, fully show the searching character of our examinations; the requirements as to standing from matriculation for the several degrees are in our case more severe than at any

University in England. It may be noticed that the Cambridge requirement of three years interval from Mus. Bac. was passed as lately as Easter term 1889. The report of the Board of Musical Studies which recommended the alteration, stated that previously it had been possible to satisfy the requirements for both Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. in the space of nine months. See Cambridge University "Reporter" for the academical year 1888-9, page 445.

The adoption by my University of the system of *three* graduated annual examinations for the degree of Mus. Bac. has undoubtedly tended to stimulate as well as accurately test the knowledge of theoretical music on the part of candidates, whilst the application to the faculty of music of the same principle of accurate marking by written papers in which the candidate is personally unknown to the examiner, instead of the traditional system still for the most part largely retained, of personal and *viva voce* examination of the candidate has removed every possibility of uncertainty in the results of the examinations. A consideration of the differentiating features of the Toronto requirements pointed out above will show that the Canadian University was neither under-bidding nor slavishly copying the Home Universities in its regulations. Moreover, the close connection which had from its inception existed between Trinity University, Toronto and the ancient Universities of England had given to its responsible authorities such an intimate acquaintance with English methods of examination as was amply sufficient to prevent any risk of the standard being lowered through lack of such knowledge on their part. It is stated in the Address presented to your Lordship that down to the year 1888 there had already been made four Mus. Docs. and fifty-four Mus. Bacs. by

Trinity University, Toronto. Full particulars with regard to these degrees are contained in Appendix IV. to this Memorial. It is there shown that of the four Mus. Docs. one was an *ad eundem* Mus. Doc. admitted from Cambridge, two others were Mus. Bacs. admitted *ad eundem* from English Universities, resident in England, and the fourth, a candidate residing in New York, was also a Mus. Bac. of one of the Home Universities. Of the fifty-four Mus. Bacs., five were conferred on candidates residing in Canada, five were Mus. Bacs. of English Universities admitted *ad eundem gradum*, and forty-four were English candidates admitted on examination to the degree. This number, forty-four, represents the whole number of residents in England admitted to degrees of music by examination during the time referred to in the Address.

(8) Full statistics are given in Appendix V. to this Memorial, dealing with the statement in the Address that several persons who had repeatedly failed to pass the rudimentary test required by our English examining institutions had obtained the Toronto degree. Only two cases of such failure are given in Appendix D. of the Address. Of these, one who is a Mus. Bac. of Cambridge and Licentiate of Music, Trinity College, London, and well known to the musical world, is stated to have failed on several occasions to obtain by examination the second-class certificate of Associate of the College of Organists. The distinguished qualifications of this gentleman, vouched for by the University of Cambridge, certainly suggest that the diploma of the College of Organists either covers totally different ground, or else is given with some amount of uncertainty. It is believed that the former explanation is the true one, and that the examinations of the College

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of Organists are mainly occupied with practical organ-playing, a subject which is not generally included amongst the requirements for degrees in music. This will explain the other instance mentioned of similar failure on the part of a candidate who holds the Mus. Bac. degree of Trinity University, Toronto. It will be seen, on referring to Appendix V. that of those who failed at the Toronto University examinations from 1885 to 1888, 27 per cent. held the diplomas of Trinity College, London, or of the College of Organists.

(9) The question of preliminary qualification was not referred to in the Memorial as it was thought by the Toronto authorities to be of a comparatively unimportant point of detail. As, however, considerable importance appears to be attached to the matter, a full statement is now given. Prior to 1887, candidates for admission to the faculty of music, of Trinity University, Toronto, were required either to be graduates in Arts, or to produce a satisfactory certificate of having spent 5 years in the study and practice of music. In 1887, one year after extending its examinations to England, with the view of preventing any possible lowering of the English requirements through its action, the University of its own accord entirely remodelled its preliminary qualifications. The requirement of five years previously spent in the study and practice of music was extended to all candidates for degrees in music. This kind of qualification is required at no other university than Dublin and Trinity, Toronto; and at once raises the general age at which candidates present themselves for matriculation to a period of life considerably beyond that of the ordinary under-graduate, or that at which men usually enter as candidates for such elementary examinations prior to matriculation as are

required by the English Universities generally. It may be noted here that neither at Oxford nor Cambridge do the preliminary requirements necessitate a knowledge of any other language than English, whilst at Durham the candidate is required to pass only in English, geography, and arithmetic. These are clearly tests of a very elementary description. Trinity University, Toronto, felt that it was out of the question for it in any way to enter upon the field of general education in England, a thing which it has never done and has no intention of doing. The adoption of a compulsory examination test in all cases would have conflicted with this and compelled the University to hold Art examinations in the United Kingdom. A minimum Arts qualification was therefore imposed upon all candidates not producing other satisfactory examination certificates, that they should furnish satisfactory evidence of their attainments in the shape of a certificate from some responsible person either the Head Master of the candidates' school or a Master of Arts of some recognised University that they had previously received a good general education. This method was adopted from the practice which prevailed at the University of Cambridge up to some ten years ago. The Cambridge certificate, however, required only the statement from a Master of Arts that he had examined the candidate and considered him a fit person to become a member of the University of Cambridge. In place of this certificate as to the *opinion* of a Master of Arts—we require the certificate of a Master of Arts or Head Master of the candidate's school as to a previous *fact*. It can hardly be contended that the degrees of the great Universities of England were subjected to unfair competition by the adoption on the part of a Colonial University of this requirement of sufficient evidence from a trustworthy

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source as to the previous education of the candidate, in default of which he could not be admitted to matriculation, although he might have spent any number of years in the study and practice of music. It may be mentioned that at Trinity College, London, one of the memorialising bodies, preliminary Arts requirements are entirely dispensed with in the case of candidates for their diplomas who have attained the age of 40 years.

As the change above mentioned was only made in 1887 and a standing of at least two years is necessary for admission to our Mus. Bac. degree, it will be obvious that the graduates to the end of 1888 referred to in the Address would have matriculated under our prior regulations. It may therefore be of interest to notice the educational standing of these graduates at a time when the actual regulations of the University did not necessitate an Arts qualification. Whilst the total number of graduates admitted to the Mus. Bac. degree resident in England (including those admitted *ad eundem gradum*) was 53, 10 of these were graduates of universities in the United Kingdom, 1 was an undergraduate in holy orders, 10 possessed the Art certificate of Trinity College, London, 3 possessed Local certificates, (2 senior and 1 higher) of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, 5 held certificates from other examining bodies of acknowledged standing, 11 had received a good grammar school education in well-known schools in the United Kingdom, 6 had been privately educated, and of the remaining 7, one now residing in New York was F.C.O. and L.R.A.M.; another was also F.C.O.; a third was A.R.A.M. and since admitted to the degree of Mus. Doc. by the Archbishop of Canterbury; a fourth was a professor of music in Belfast; the previous musical studies of the fifth were certified to by Dr. Creser,

Mus. Doc., Oxford; and the educational qualifications of the remaining two are not known. It will be seen that apart from any express Arts requirements the musical tests were severe enough to prevent persons from attaining to the degree who were not possessed of previous good educational qualifications.

(10) With regard to the point made in the Address that some of the persons holding Toronto Mus. Bac. degrees had omitted the word "Toronto" after their degree, the wording of the Address appears to have confined this matter to such persons as had failed at other institutions. This number is so infinitesimal that the point seems hardly worth discussing; but it might be well, perhaps, to state that it does not appear to be customary for graduates in music to add the name of their University after their degree. On this point reference is made to Appendix VI., containing a number of advertisements in recent musical publications showing the general practice. The same is obvious even from Appendix D itself, and is further emphasised by the Official Report for 1888-9 of the College of Organists.

What has already been said with regard to the equivalents of the Toronto Standard to that of the Home Universities will suffice to meet the contention, if it is really advanced, that our graduates should adopt a different usage from that which is customary and prevalent.

In Appendix VI will also be found a detailed discussion of certain other points of Appendix D.

(11) In conclusion your memorialist desires, on behalf of the University he represents, to protest in the strongest way against the evident lack of proper enquiry, on the part of the signatories to the Address which has led them to

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attach their names to a document of so inaccurate and misleading a character (see Appendix VII.) as also against the attempt to lend weight to the same by connecting it with the authority of great Universities which had given no such authorisation to its contents. Without one word of warning to the institution primarily concerned an Address impeaching many points of detail in regard to the action of Trinity University, Toronto, has been got up in consequence of a meeting held in London, convened by a circular issued by a Mr. Southgate, who is believed to be proprietor of a weekly musical journal published in London. Beyond this it has not been found possible to trace the authorship of the document, prominent signatories both at Oxford and Cambridge having expressed themselves as unable to furnish any information on this point.

As, however, the document has been shown to be so misleading and to possess no adequate authorisation your memorialist confidently leaves the matter in the hands of your Lordship, assured that you will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure to Trinity University, Toronto, in accordance with the powers conferred by its Royal Charter, the same privileges in this matter as are enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Signed on behalf of the University,

C. W. E. BODY,

Vice-Chancellor.

LONDON, 28th May, 1890.

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APPENDIX I.

*Extracts from correspondence with the
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge;*

also

*Question addressed to H.M. Under Secretary of
State for the Colonies, on March 31st, 1890, by
Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Member for the
University of London.*

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from a Letter from Dr. Body to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, dated 24th April, 1890.

In this letter Dr. Body states that, as a member of the Senate, he had "examined the minutes of the Council of the Senate," and he found that the only resolution of the Council on the subject was under date "Monday, January 27th, 1890," in which, in answer to a communication from the Chairman of the Special Board for Music as to a deputation from the Board to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was agreed, *nem. con.*: "That the deputation be empowered to state that they appear with the knowledge and approval of the Council of the Senate." Dr. Body continues: "It does not appear to me, from this minute, that the Council of the Senate has given any authorisation to the presentation of an Address to Lord Knutsford on behalf either of itself, or the University."

Extracts from the reply of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to Dr. Body, dated April 30th, 1890.

"First you state that it does not appear to you, from the minute, that the Council of the Senate has given any authorisation to the presentation of an Address to Lord Knutsford on behalf either of itself or the University With regard to the former of your two statements, it may be sufficient to observe what you do not contest, that the minute accurately describes the authorisation asked for and granted."

Extract from Letter from Dr. Body to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, dated 2nd May, 1890.

"With regard to the first point mentioned in your last letter, as to the authorisation given to the presentation of an Address to Lord Knutsford, you state that I 'do not contest that the minute accurately describes the authorisation asked for and granted.' May I remind you that I have no means of knowing what was the precise 'authorisation asked for.' I have no reason to doubt that the minute accurately describes the authorisation granted and can only point out once more that such authorisation described in the minute does not appear to me to give any authority to the signing on behalf of the Council of the Senate of the Address presented to Lord Knutsford. It authorises a

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deputation to state that they appear with the sanction and approval of the Council of the Senate, but I am informed by Mr. Cobb, (the Chairman of the Special Board of Music) that no deputation did appear. I would therefore respectfully submit that the statement below the signatures to the Address 'accredited by the Council of the Senate' is not accurate or justified."

In reply to this a letter was received from the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 9th May, stating that the communication of May 2nd, had been considered by the Council of the Senate and that a reply would shortly be communicated by the Secretary. This is now given:—

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary of the Council of the Senate, addressed to Dr. Bogy, dated May 12th.

"With regard to the 'authorisation' asked for and granted by the Council, I have to inform you that the letter of the Chairman of the Special Board for Music, on which the Council acted, stated that the Special Board, who had carefully considered the situation, and viewed it with some anxiety, had directed him to write to the Vice-Chancellor in order that the Council of the Senate might have the opportunity of considering whether they thought it a case for interfering officially, either by taking action themselves or by giving those who were going from Cambridge to take part in the representation to Lord Knutsford the power of stating that they appeared with the knowledge and approval of the Council of the Senate. The letter further stated that the action of your University in the matter of music was felt to be detrimental to the interests of the art, and that, apart from the interference it involved with the privileges of the Home Universities, the grounds for bringing the matter under the notice of the Colonial Office, resided in the fact, that in the opinion of eminent legal authority, your University in extending its operations to England and elsewhere, was going beyond the powers conveyed to it by its Charter. This was the point to be submitted to Lord Knutsford, who would doubtless refer it to the Law Officers of the Crown.

"The Minute which sets forth the action of the Council in response to this letter, has already been seen by you. The Resolution agreed to and therein recorded:—

"That the deputation be empowered to state that they appear with the knowledge and approval of the Council of the Senate,' is a complete statement of the authorisation which was given by the

Council. The Council hope that this Statement, and that in the foregoing paragraph of this letter, will meet what they understand from your letter to be your wish, for information as to what was requested by, and what was granted to the Special Board for Music."

It will be thus seen that the sole authorisation given by the Council of the Senate was for the appearance of a deputation before Lord Knutsford from the Special Board for Music, to submit to him the legal question as to the powers of Trinity University, Toronto; and that this is a complete statement of the whole authorisation. No such deputation has ever appeared, and instead thereof, members of the Special Board have affixed their signatures to the Address, which publicly impeached the whole action of Trinity University, Toronto, which Address the Council of the Senate had not authorised, and of the contents of which they were not cognisant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

31st March, 1890.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK :

To ask the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether the Royal Charter granted to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, gave it authority to examine candidates and to issue degrees in the Arts, Medicine, Divinity, Law, and Music outside the Diocese of Toronto?

Whether the examination in music conducted on behalf of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, notified to be held in London at Easter, were still to be proceeded with, and

Whether he had considered the protests of the *English Universities*, the Royal Academy, and the *Royal College of Music*?

Note.—In answer to a letter of enquiry from Dr. Body, Sir James Paget, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, has written that the University of London has in no way authorised the Address presented to Lord Knutsford, nor has any authorisation been given to it by any Official or Board of the University.

On enquiry from the Rev. Dr. Mee, one of the signatories to the Address, residing in Oxford, he stated that the matter had not in any way been brought before the Hebdomadal Council or before the University.

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APPENDIX II.

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APPENDIX II.

ROYAL CHARTERS.

Extract from the Charter of the University of Trinity College, Dublin, granted by Queen Elizabeth in the Thirty-fourth Year of her reign, with statement as to modifications made by the Charter of Thirteenth Charles I.

“Supplicavit Henricus Ussher ut unum collegium matrem universitatis juxta civitatem Dublinensē ad meliorem educationem institutionem et instructionem scholarium et studentium in regno nostro prædicto erigere fundare et stabilire dignaremur. Volumus concedimus et ordinamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod de cætero sit et erit unum collegium mater universitatis in quodam loco vocato Allhallowes juxta Dublin prædictum *pro educatione institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum* et quod erit et vocabitur collegium sanctæ et individue Trinitatis juxta Dublin a serenissima Regina Elizabetha fundatum

“et cum gradus quosdam in artibus et facultatibus constitui literis fuisse adjumento compertum sit ordinamus per præsentēs *ut studiosi in hoc collegio sanctæ et individue Trinitatis Elizabethæ reginæ juxta Dublin libertatem et facultatem habeant gradus tum Baccalaureatus Magisterii et Doctoratus juxta tempus idoneum in omnibus artibus et facultatibus obtinendi.* Hoc semper iterum proviso ut cum hujus collegii socii septem integros annos post gradum magisterii ibi assumptum adimpleverint tum e sociorum numero amoveantur ut alii in eorum locum suffecti pro hujus regni et ecclesiæ beneficio emolumentum habeant et *ut intra se pro hujusmodi gradibus assequendis habeant libertatem omnia acta et scholastica exercitia adimplendi quemadmodum Præposito et majori parti sociorum visum fuerit*

“Apud Dublin tertio die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo quarto.”

[*Note.*—The above is extracted from Statutes of Trinity College, Dublin 1844.

This Charter of Elizabeth was followed by a Charter of Charles I. 13 (*Caroli primi*), which, after reciting at length the provisions of the

preceding Charter makes the following important alterations in the same, pertinent to the subject of Degrees :—

“ CAROLUS, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Rex fidei defensor &c. omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Cum domina Elizabetha nuper Regina Angliæ per literas suas patentes

Cum vero eadem nuper Regina per easdem literas suas patentes ordinaverit, ut studiosi in dicto collegio libertatem et facultatem habeant gradus tum Baccalaureatus Magisterii et Doctoratus juxta tempus idoneum in omnibus artibus et facultatibus obtinendi. . .

. . . Nos dictam provisionem utpote invidiam non solum studiosis et collegio sed revera regno etiam et ecclesiæ cum consensu prædicatorum Præpositi sociorum et scholarium tolli volentes prædictam libertatem obtinendi gradus in omnibus facultatibus autoritate nostra regia studiosis collegii prædicti pro tempore existentibus absolute absque hac provisione *eisdem Præposito sociis et scholaribus et successoribus suis* pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris confirmamus per præsentem.

“ Cumque eadem nuper Regina per easdem literas suas patentes concesserit et licentiam dederit præfatis Præposito et sociis ejusdem collegii ut leges statuta et ordinationes pro suo collegio pie et fideliter gubernando de tempore in tempus in perpetuum facerent constituerent et confirmarent et ut quascunque leges bene constitutas censerent in alterutra Academia Cantabrigiensi aut Oxoniensi modo sibi aptas et accommodas judicarent intra se stabilirent Nos hanc potestatem statuta et ordinationes condendi et constituendi præfatis Præposito et sociis prædicti collegii ut præfertur prius concessam cum assensu et consensu eorundem Præpositi sociorum et scholarium *nobismet ipsis heredibus et successoribus nostris modo reservari et continuari volumus in perpetuum.*

“ Apud Dublin vicesimo quinto die Maii anno regni nostri decimo tertio.”

Note.—In pursuance of the powers reserved to the Crown under the last quoted section of the Charter, statutes were imposed upon the University in the same year, from which the following is an extract :—

“ Literæ patentes 13 Caroli primi, statuta collegii, caput 4 Volumus igitur ut Præpositus et horum seniorum pars major (nempe quatuor) collegii regimen electiones omnes sociorum officiariorum discipulorum et ministrorum collegii *graduumque collationes definiant et concludant.*”

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*Extracts from Charter of University of King's College,
Toronto, 15th March, 1827.*

University for Upper Canada. } GEORGE THE FOURTH,
To be called King's College. } by the grace of God of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King,
Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom
these Presents shall come, Greeting :

"WHEREAS the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada in North America, for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught at our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province, and Whereas humble application hath been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein and for incorporating the members thereof for the purpose aforesaid, Now know ye that we, having taken the premises into our royal consideration and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, have of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant that there shall be established at or near our town of York, in our Province of Upper Canada, from this time, our College with the style and privileges of a University as hereinafter directed, for education and instruction of youth and students in Arts and Faculties to continue for ever to be called King's College, and we do hereby ordain and grant that our trusty and well-beloved the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said town of York may be situate in any future division or alteration of the said diocese of Quebec, shall, for us and on our behalf, be the Visitor of the said College, and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland

[Note.—Here follows clause about Sir Peregrine Maitland and subsequent Governors of Upper Canada to be Chancellor; also that at all times there shall be a President who shall be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the first President shall be the Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Archdeacon of York, and that afterwards the Archdeacon of York for the time being shall hold the office of President.]

“ And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant that the said Chancellor and President, and the said Professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be *duly matriculated into and admitted* as Scholars of our said College and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name and style of the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King’s College at York, in the Province of Upper Canada

[*Note.*—Here follow clauses as to the rights of the corporation to hold property, to sue and be sued, &c.]

“ And we do hereby ordain and grant that there shall be within our said College or Corporation a Council to be called and known by the name of the College Council, and we do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor and President for the time being, and of seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties of our said College, and that such seven Professors shall be members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall, previously to their admission into the said Council, severally sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; and in case at any time there should not be within our said College seven Professors of Arts and Faculties being members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby grant and ordain that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of seven inclusive of the Chancellor and President for the time being, by such persons being *graduates of our said college* and loving members of the Established Church as aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the *Chancellor for the time being of our said College.*

“ And we do further will, ordain and grant that the *said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and that the students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees as shall be*

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And we do further will, direct and ordain that the Chancellor, President, and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the Degree of Master of Arts, or to any Degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, and who from the time of such their admission, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty shillings sterling money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be, and be deemed reputed and taken to be *Members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such Members shall have exercise and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford* so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof.

[Here follows clause about favourable interpretation of Charter.]

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 Any mis-recital, non recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Witness the 15th of March.

[THE PRIVY SEAL.]

[COPY.]

ROYAL CHARTER OF THE
 UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO,
of 16th July 1852.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING :

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Legislature of our Province of Canada, in the fifteenth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Trinity College," there was constituted and established in

the City of Toronto, within the Diocese of Toronto, in our said Province of Canada, a body corporate and politic, under the name of Trinity College, in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland; which Corporation is by the said Act made to consist of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, of the Bishops of the several Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto might be thereafter divided, and also of the Trustees of the said College, and of the members of the Council of the said College, not to be less than three in number, which said Trustees and the members of the said College Council, it was by the said Act provided, should be named in the first instance by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and in the event of their death, removal from the Province, dismissal from office, or resignation, shall be replaced by other persons to be named in like manner, or in such other manner as may from time to time be directed by any Statute of the said College, to be passed for that purpose.

AND WHEREAS it is by the said Act further provided that the said Corporation of Trinity College shall, besides other corporate powers and capacities necessary to the well ordering of their affairs, have full power to make and establish such rules, orders, and regulations (not being contrary to the Laws of Canada, or to the said Act) as they shall deem useful or necessary, as well concerning the system of Education in, as for the conduct and government of the said College, and of a preparatory School to be connected with, or dependent on the same; and for the management of the property belonging to the said Corporation, and shall have power to hold for the said College real and personal estate and property, and to sell, alienate, convey, or lease the same, if need be; provided that the total yearly income from the property so acquired shall not at any time exceed the sum of five thousand pounds of current money of our said Province.

AND PROVIDED ALSO, that no rule, order or regulation, which shall be made and established by the said Corporation in manner aforesaid, shall be of any force or effect until the same shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the said Lord Bishop or Bishops as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, since the passing of the said Act, the Council of the said College have, with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, by their Petition to us humbly set forth, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, Trinity College hath been duly organized, by the appointment of trustees and of a College Council, and that certain Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances have been made by the said Council, with the approval of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and further,

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that a suitable building has been erected, and a Provost, and Professors in the faculties of Divinity and the Arts, and in Law and Medicine, have been duly appointed, and are now engaged in the education of a considerable number of Scholars, duly admitted according to the Statutes and Ordinances of the said Corporation, and the said College being, according to the intention of the said Act of the Legislature of our Province of Canada, in strict connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, and supported wholly from funds contributed by the members of that Church, and humble application hath been made to us by the said Corporation, and many of our loving subjects in the said Province of Canada, that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of the said College, by granting to it the privileges hereinafter mentioned.

NOW KNOW YE THAT, WE, having taken the premises into our Royal consideration, and being willing to promote the *more perfect establishment within the Diocese of Toronto of a College in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, for the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion as inculcated by that Church, and for their instruction in the various branches of Science and Literature*, which are taught in the Universities of this Kingdom, have of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, ordained, and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, and grant, that the *said College shall be deemed and taken to be a University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent; and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties, at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic exercises for the conferring such Degrees in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College.*

AND, in order that such Degrees may be in due form granted in the said College, WE do further will, and direct, and ordain that there shall be at all times a Chancellor of the said University to be chosen at and for such periods of time, and under such rules and regulations as the College Council, by and with the sanction and approbation of the Lord Bishop or Bishops aforesaid, may, by their Statutes, Rules

or Ordinances to be from time to time passed for that purpose, think fit to appoint.

AND, that the Chancellor, Provost, and Professors, of the said College, and all persons admitted therein to the Degree of Master of Arts, or to any Degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and who from the time of such their admission to such Degree shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings of sterling money for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be, and be deemed, taken, and reputed to be *members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such members of the said Convocation, shall have, exercise, and enjoy all such powers and privileges in regard to conferring Degrees, and in any other matters, as may be provided for by any rules, orders or regulations of the said College Council, sanctioned and confirmed by the Lord Bishop or Bishops as aforesaid,* so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof, and with the said Act of the Legislature of our Province of Canada.

AND WE, WILL, and by these Presents for us, our heirs and Successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and to the best advantage of our said College, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and other subjects whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS OURSELF, at our Palace at Westminster, the Sixteenth day of July, in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

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By Her Majesty's Command.

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APPENDIX III.

*Particulars of Requirements and Examinations
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PARTICULARS OF REQUIREMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDARS)

University.	Whether Matriculation or Residence required.	Minimum Requirements or Certificates necessary.	PRELIM. EXAM.	Whether <i>Viva Voce</i> or <i>Per Scripta</i> .	Harmony.	FIRST EXAMINATION.						EXERCISE.					
						Counterpoint.	Acoustics.	History of Music.	Canon.	Fugue.	Subject.	Whether to be Performed.	Harmony.	Counterpoint.	Accompaniment.	Solo Voice.	Chorus.
OXFORD	Yes Residence not required	Knowledge of any Foreign Language not necessary. Candidates must take <i>four</i> subjects selected from not less than <i>three</i> of the following 4 classes:— CLASS I.—Latin, Greek, French, or German. CLASS II.—Mathematics (Elementary), or Mathematics (Additional). CLASS III.—Scripture Knowledge, English, or History. CLASS IV.—Natural Philosophy (either Mechanical, Physical or Chemical), Botany, Physical Geography with Elementary Geology, or Biology.	..	Both	Yes in 4 parts	Yes in 4 parts	..	..	..	..	..	Yes, in 5 parts	Yes	For five Stringed Instruments	..	..
CAMBRIDGE	Yes Residence not required	Same as Oxford .. . . . .	..	<i>Per Scripta</i>	Yes, in 4 parts	Yes, in 3 parts including double counterpoint	Yes	..	..	..	Sacred or Secular, occupying not more than 25 minutes nor less than 20	..	..	For Bowed Instruments with or without Organ	Yes	5 Real Vocal parts	
DUBLIN	Yes Residence not required	* Latin and English Composition, Arithmetic (ordinary rules), English History, Modern Geography, and any two Greek and any two Latin Authors of Candidate's own selection. For Greek any modern language may be substituted other than English. Certificate of having studied or practised Music 7 years	..	..	..	..	Yes*	..	..	..	Vocal Composition	Improved Composition to be publicly performed by Candidate at his expense	..	..	String Band or Organ	..	5 Real parts
LONDON	Yes Residence not required	Latin and either French, Greek, German, Sanscrit or Arabic, English Language, History, Geography, Mathematics, Mechanics and Chemistry, or Heat and Light, or Magnetism and Electricity	..	<i>Per Scripta</i>	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	Vocal Composition	..	..	5 Real parts	Quintette String Band	..	..
DURHAM	Apparently not	Proficiency in General Education, viz., in English, Geography, Arithmetic, or Equivalent Examination accepted by the Warden and Senate	..	..	Yes in 4 parts	Yes, in 4 parts	..	..	..	..	Vocal Composition, Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 5 parts	Yes	Quintette String Band	..	..
TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO, Prior to 1887.	Yes Residence not required	Either graduate, or Certificate of 5 years study and practice of Music	Harmony	<i>Per Scripta</i>	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 4 parts	Yes, 4 parts	Organ, Piano or String Band	..	..
Do. Since 1887.	Yes Residence not required	Certificate of 5 years study and practice of Music in all cases Minimum Arts requirements, either Certificate of Public Examining Body, or Certificate from M.A. or Head Master of previous good General Education	Harmony	<i>Per Scripta</i>	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 5 parts	Yes, 5 parts (omitted in error from Calendar.)	Organ, Piano or String Band to occupy 20 minutes	..	..

* First resolved in October, 1887. Query—Came into force after 1888.
N.B.—In practice in the First Examination the papers require knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint in 5 parts, and in the Second Examination Knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint in 5 parts, including Double Counterpoint

PARTICULARS OF REQUIREMENT

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDARS)

EXAMINATION.

University.	Interval from Mus. Bac.	If required.	Subjects.	Subject.
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APPENDIX III.

MAY, 1890.

AND EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDARS.)

EXERCISE.										FINAL EXAMINATION.											
Harmony.	Counter-point.	Accompaniment.	Solo Voice.	Chorus.	Canon.	Fugue.	Whether <i>Viva Viva</i> or <i>Per Scripta</i> .	Harmony.	Counter-point.	History of Music.	Theory and Grammar of Music.	Instrumentation.	Use of Musical Instruments.	Thorough Bass.	Form and Structure of Works of Distinguished Composers.	Arranging for Pianoforte Instrumental Score.	Canon.	Fugue.	Form in Composition.	Playing at Sight.	Standing of Candidate from Matriculation for Degree.
Yes, 5 parts	Yes	For five Stringed Instruments	..	..	..	..	Both	Yes in 5 parts	Yes, in 5 parts	Yes	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	No academical standing required
..	..	For Bowed Instruments with or without Organ	Yes	5 Real Vocal parts	Yes	Yes	Both	Yes	Yes, in 5 parts, including Double Counter-point	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes, in 2 parts	Yes, in 2 parts	Yes	From figured Bass and Vocal and Orchestral Score	—
..	..	String Band or Organ	..	5 Real parts	..	..	..	..	Yes, to be written extempore within a given time	..	Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	5 Real parts	Quintette String Band	..	..	Yes, with Specimens of Imitation	Yes, with Specimens of Imitation	Both	Yes	Yes, in 5 parts	..	..	As far as necessary for understanding and reading a full score	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional	Two years
Yes, 5 parts	Yes	Quintette String Band	..	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	Yes, with Imitation.	Yes	Yes	..	Apparently at least one year
Yes, 4 parts	Yes, 4 parts	Organ, Piano or String Band	..	..	..	..	<i>Per Scripta</i> .	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes, including Analysis	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	At least 2 years, unless Certificate produced of having passed Examination in Music equivalent to preliminary
Yes, parts	Yes, 5 parts (omitted in error from Calendar.)	Organ, Piano or String Band to occupy 20 minutes	..	..	..	Yes	<i>Per Scripta</i> .	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes, including Analysis	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	At least 2 years, unless Certificate produced of having passed Examination in Music equivalent to preliminary

REQUIREMENTS FOR MUS. DOC.

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDARS.)

EXERCISE.					
Subject.	Nature.	Accompaniment.	Whether to be performed.	Whether Examination on Exercise.	Other Requirements.

As to

APPENDIX IV.

*As to Statements in the Address concerning
Degrees conferred.*

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APPENDIX IV.

As to Statements in the Address concerning Degrees conferred.

Referring to page 4 of the Address giving the numbers of Degrees granted by the University of Trinity College, Toronto, we find that—

In 1886, 8 Mus. Doc. Degrees were granted; of these, one was an ad eundem Mus. Doc. from Cambridge, one was conferred on the organist of Trinity Church, New York, and the third was the only one in England. Both these two last were already Mus. Bacs. of Universities in the United Kingdom.

3 Mus. Bac. Degrees; of these, two were Canadian candidates in ordinary course, and the third was an English Mus. Bac. admitted ad eundem.

In 1887, 1 Mus. Doc. Degree. He was a Mus. Bac. of Oxford.

24 Mus. Bac. Degrees; of these, three were admitted ad eundem from English Universities, two were Canadian candidates, and 19 were English candidates admitted after examination.

In 1888 there were no Degrees of Mus. Doc. granted.

27 Mus. Bac. Degrees; 25 were English candidates admitted on examination, one was ad eundem from Cambridge, and the other was a Canadian candidate.

As to

APPENDIX V.

*As to failures at Examinations, and other
Statistics as to Candidates, &c.*

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APPENDIX V.

*As to failures at Examinations, and other Statistics as to
Candidates, &c.*

The total number of failures at examinations of Trinity University, Toronto, in Music, for English candidates up to and including 1888, was 89, ten of whom, however, subsequently succeeded in obtaining the degree. Of the 29 who thus entirely failed, five held the diploma of Associate or Licentiate of Trinity College, London; four of Associate or Fellow of the College of Organists; and one of Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music, two holding diplomas from two of these bodies.

The above figures show, therefore, that out of a total of 29, eight, or just 27 per cent. of the failures to obtain the musical degree of Trinity University, held the diplomas of institutions which have joined in the Address to your Lordship against the action of Trinity University, Toronto.

It may be noted that of the 44 Bachelors of Music by examination, 17 held the diploma of Licentiate or Associate of Trinity College, London, 9 of Associate or Fellow of the College of Organists, and 6 of Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music; allowing for those who held two or more of these diplomas, 26 of the 44 or 59 per cent. of these graduates held diplomas of one or other of these bodies.

The following shows the number of persons in England who have been candidates at the several examinations held in the years 1885 to 1889, for the Mus. Bac. Degree of Trinity University, Toronto:—

YEARS.	TOTAL PASSES.	FAILURES.	TOTAL CANDIDATES.
1885.—1st Exam.	31	7	38
1886.—2nd Exam.	36	1	37
1887.—Final Exam.	19 <small>(including 1 Agrotat).</small>	16	35
1888.—Final Exam.	24	16	40
1889.—Final Exam.	18	12	30
1890.—Final Exam.	10	25	35

The figures for the first and second examinations in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, are not stated for the sake of brevity.

With regard to the degree of Mus. Doc., statistics have been given up to and including 1886 in Appendix IV. In 1889, four Mus. Doc. degrees were conferred on candidates, three of whom were Mus. Bacs. of English Universities, and the other was gold medallist of Trinity University, Toronto in 1887.

In 1890, one Mus. Doc. degree was conferred in course on a silver medallist of 1887 (it may be noted that there were five other candidates for the degree who were rejected); and one Mus. Doc. *Honoris Causa* on a Mus. Bac. of Oxford, appointed an examiner for Trinity University, Toronto.

The following Statistics refer to Canadian candidates for the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the year 1890 mentioned on page 4 of the Memorial :—

1890.	PASSES.	FAILURES.	TOTAL CANDIDATES.
1st Exam.	13	11	24
2nd Exam.	12	8	20
Final Exam.	2	0	2

In the year 1890 there were two Canadian candidates for the degree of Mus. Doc., one of whom was approved.

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APPENDIX VI.

Discussion on Appendix D to the Address.

APPENDIX VI.

Discussion on Appendix D to the Address.

The matters contained in Appendix D appear to be of such a character as not to require any very detailed treatment. It may, however, be mentioned that numbers 5 and 12 refer to Messrs. T. Johnson and Howlett, who are not Mus. Bacs. of Trinity University, Toronto. Several of the clippings are mere newspaper accounts, for which the persons mentioned are not responsible, whilst of the advertisements No. 1 applies to musicians of such eminence as Doctors Hopkins, Longhurst, and Lott. No. 14 states on its face that Mr. Williams-Williams is a silver medallist of Trinity University, Toronto; whilst the document itself sufficiently explains the absence of the name of the University in the three or four other instances, as it is clear from (for example) No. 15 that it is not usual to insert it in the case of other Universities. It may be mentioned that document 16, containing a letter from Mr. W. Sumner, of the Wimbledon College, to a certain T. H. Papworth, appears to be irrelevant, as Mr. Papworth has never been admitted to the Faculty of Music of Trinity University, Toronto.

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N.B.—The following cuttings from Musical Publications of recent dates show that it is not customary for Graduates in Music to append to the title of their Degree the name of the University by which it was conferred.

From "*Musical Times*," 1st May, 1890.

THE LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

54, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR EXAMINATIONS IN PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL MUSIC.

Patrons—Sir FRANCIS W. BRADY, Bart., Q.C.; The Most Noble the Marquis of CARMARTHEN, M.P.; The Hon. Sir WILLIAM GRANTHAM.

President—FREDERIO H. COWEN, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—J. Baptiste CALKIN, Esq.; WILLIAM SPARK, Esq., Mus. Doc.

The above College holds periodical Examinations in Pianoforte Playing, Singing, Theory, &c., and grants Certificates to all successful Candidates. The next examination will take place in July, when silver and bronze medals and Book Prizes will be awarded.

The higher Examinations for Diplomas as Associates and Licentiates take place in July and December.

Local Representatives required for Vacancies. Apply to Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.—INST. 1872.

President—THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Warden—The Rev. H. G. BONAVIA HUNT, Mus. D., F.R.S.E.

Director of Examinations—Professor JAS. HIGGS, Mus. B.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

The LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE (Theory) take place in the United Kingdom in December and June, and in the Colonies in June. The next Half-yearly Examination will be held on Friday, June 20, at about 150 Centres throughout the country. Last day of entry, May 20. Local Examinations in Instrumental and Vocal Music will take place in May, June, and July at the following Centres, subject to final arrangements:—

Aberdeen, Alton, Altrincham, Ayr, Ballymena, Bangor, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bradford, Brentwood, Bridgwater, Brighton, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chichester, Chippenham, Cirencester, Cleator Moor, Colchester, Croydon, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Exeter, Galashiels, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hulstead, Harrogate, Haverfordwest, Hull, Ilminster, Ipswich, Jersey, Keighley, Keswick, Lancaster, Llandudno, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, London S.E., Lowestoft, Maidstone, Manchester, Monmouth, Newcastle, Newport, Northampton, Norwich, Perth,

CLASS IV
Natural Philosophy (either Mechanical, Physical or Chemical), Botany, Physical Geography with Elementary Geology, or Biology.

CAMBRIDGE	Yes Residence not required	Same as Oxford	..	Per Scripta	Yes, in 4 parts
DUBLIN	Yes Residence not required	* Latin and English Composition, Arithmetic (ordinary rules) English History, Modern Geography, and any two Greek and any two Latin Authors of Candidate's own selection. For Greek any modern language may be substituted other than English. Certificate of having studied or practised Music 7 years.	..	..	..
LONDON	Yes Residence not required	Latin and either French, Greek, German, Sanscrit or Arabic, English Language, History, Geography, Mathematics, Mechanics and Chemistry, or Heat and Light, or Magnetism and Electricity	..	Per Scripta	Yes
DURHAM	Apparently not	Proficiency in General Education, viz., in English, Geography, Arithmetic, or Equivalent Examination accepted by the Warden and Senate	..	..	Yes in 4 parts
TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO.	Yes Residence not required	Either graduate, or Certificate of 5 years study and practice of Music	Harmony	Per Scripta	Yes
Do.	Yes Residence not required	Certificate of 5 years study and practice of Music in all cases Minimum Arts requirements, either Certificate of Public Examining Body, or Certificate from M.A. or Head Master of previous good General Education	Harmony	Per Scripta	Yes

* First resolved in October, 1887. Query—Came into force after 1888.
† N.B. In practice in the First Examination the papers require knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint in 5 parts, and in the Second Examination Knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint in 5 parts, including Double Counterpoint.

Yes, in 3 parts including double counter point	Yes	..	..	..	Sacred or Secular, occupying not more than 25 minutes nor less than 20	..	..	..	For Bowed Instruments with or without Organ	Yes	5 Real Vocal parts
..	Yes*	..	..	..	Vocal Composition	Improved Composition to be publicly performed by Candidate at his expense	..	..	String Band or Organ	..	5 Real parts
..	Yes	Yes	..	..	Vocal Composition	..	..	5 Real parts	Quintette String Band	..	..
Yes, in 4 parts	..	..	..	..	Vocal Composition, Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 5 parts	Yes	Quintette String Band	..	..
Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 4 parts	Yes, 4 parts	Organ, Piano or String Band	..	..
Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	Sacred or Secular	..	Yes, 5 parts	Yes, 5 parts (omitted in error from Calendar.)	Organ, Piano or String Band to occupy 20 minutes	..	..

PARTICULARS OF REQUIREMENT

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDAR)

EXAMINATION.

University.	Interval from Mus. Bae.	If required.	Subjects.	Subject.
OXFORD	..	Yes	..	..
CAMBRIDGE	3 years	Yes	Counterpoint 8 parts, including Double, Triple and Quadruple Harmony, highest branches, Canon 4 parts. Fugue and Double Fugue 4 parts. Form and Composition, Instrumentation, &c. Analysis. History and Critique of the Art of Music.	Sacred or Secular
DUBLIN	12 years' previous study in all. Interval from Mus. Bae. not otherwise specified.	Yes	Not specified. Instrumentation, Theory and Practice of Music at discretion.	Vocal Music
LONDON	At least 2 years	Two required, but may be taken together.	FIRST EXAMINATION.—Acoustics, Harmony, Counterpoint, History of Music, Form. SECOND EXAMINATION.—More advanced Practical Harmony, Counterpoint in 8 real parts, Canon, Fugue, Form in Composition, Treatment of Voices in Composition, Instrumentation, History of Music, Critical Knowledge of Standard Works. Optional—Playing at Sight and Extempore Composition.	Vocal Composition, Sacred or Secular.
DURHAM	15 terms standing in all. Interval from Mus. Bae. not otherwise specified.	Yes	Harmony, Counterpoint 8 parts, Canon Imitation 8 parts, Fugue, Form and Composition, Instrumentation, History of Music, Standard Works, Acoustics.	Sacred or Secular Vocal C
TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO	3 years	Yes. Unless published work in opinion of Examiner have sufficient merit.	Higher branches of the Science of Music, Form and Scoring of given Work.	Sacred or Secular

..	..	For Bowed Instruments with or without Organ	Yes	5 Real Vocal parts	Yes	Yes	Both	Yes	Yes, in 5 parts, including Double Counterpoint	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes, in 2 parts	Yes, in 2 parts	Yes	From figured Bass and Vocal and Orchestral Score	—	
..	..	String Band or Organ	..	5 Real parts	..	..	..	..	Yes, to be written extempore within a given time	..	Yes	..	..	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
..	5 Real parts	Quintette String Band	..	..	Yes, with Specimens of Imitation	Yes, with Specimens of Imitation	Both	Yes	Yes, in 5 parts	..	..	As far as necessary for understanding and reading a full score	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional	Two years
Yes, 5 parts	Yes	Quintette String Band	..	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..	..	Yes	..	Yes, with Imitation.	Yes	Yes	..	Apparently at least one year
Yes, 4 parts	Yes, 4 parts	Organ, Piano or String Band	<i>Per Scripta.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes, including Analysis	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	At least 2 years, unless Certificate produced of having passed Examination in Music equivalent to preliminary
Yes, 5 parts	Yes, 5 parts (omitted in error from Calendar.)	Organ, Piano or String Band to occupy 20 minutes	Yes	<i>Per Scripta.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes, including Analysis	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	At least 2 years, unless Certificate produced of having passed Examination in Music equivalent to preliminary

OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MUS. DOC.

(TAKEN FROM LATEST CALENDARS.)

		EXERCISE.						
Subject.	Nature.	Accompaniment.	Whether to be performed.	Whether Examination on Exercise.	Oral or <i>Per Scripta.</i>	Other Requirements.		
..	..	Vocal, 8 parts	Full Orchestra	Yes, publicly, at expense of Candidate.	—	—	—	
..	Sacred or Secular	Solo portion, Chorus of 8 parts, Canon and Fugue, Instrumental Overture.	Full Band	..	Yes	Oral	—	
..	Vocal Music	6 or 8 parts	Full Band	Yes, publicly, at expense of Candidate.	..	..	Orchestration of Selected Works, Writing within prescribed time pieces of Harmony.
..	Vocal Composition, Sacred or Secular.	8 part Harmony, 8 part Fugal Counterpoint, one or more Solo Voices, with Instrumental Overture or Interlude.	Full Orchestra	Yes, at his expense. To be conducted by Candidate.	At discretion of Examiners.	Both	—	
..	Sacred or Secular Vocal Composition	8 parts Harmony, 8 parts Fugal Counterpoint	Full Orchestra	Optional	—	—	—	
..	Sacred or Secular	8 parts Harmony, 8 parts Fugal Counterpoint, occupying 40 minutes.	Orchestral	..	Yes	<i>Per Scripta</i>	Certificate of Study for 3 years subsequent to Mus. Bac.	

Peterborough, Portsmouth, Preston, Ramsgate, Reading, Rochester, Salisbury, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Sleaford, Southampton, Southport, Stockport, Stockton-on-Tees, Surbiton, Swansea, Swindon, Taunton, Tiverton, Torquay, Walsall, Ware, Wellingboro', Wellington (Salop), Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth, Wisbech, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Yarmouth.

The Examinations are open to all persons, whether Students of the College or not, and without restriction as to age, sex, or creed.

The following Examiners have been appointed:—

G. E. Bambridge, Esq.; Arthur Carnall, Esq., Mus. B.; Myles B. Foster, Esq.; W. G. W. Goodworth, Esq.; Prof. James Higgs, Mus. B.; G. A. Higgs, Esq.; E. J. Hopkins, Esq., Mus. D.; E. Burritt Lane, Esq.; Dr. C. W. Pearce; W. Pinney, Esq., Mus. B.; Prof. Gordon Saunders, Mus. D.; C. E. Willing, Esq.

Regulations for these Examinations, as well as for the Higher Examinations, may be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Academical Board,

SHELLEY FISHER, Secretary.

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

NOVELLO'S SHORT ANTHEMS.

A SERIES OF SHORT AND EASY ANTHEMS

Adapted to the Seasons of the Church, and Suitable for Intros,ts,

EDITED BY

THE REV. W. RUSSELL, M.A., M.S. BAC.,
Succentor of St. Paul's Cathedral,

AND

SIR JOHN STAINER, M.A., M.S. DOC.

GUILD OF ORGANISTS,

BURLINGTON HALL, SAVILE ROW, W.

Patron: THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

President: SIR HERBERT OAKBLEY, MUS. DOC., LL.D.

For prospectus and form of application for Membership, address the Secretary. On Monday, May 12, at 8.15 p.m., Mr. A. J. GREENISH, Mus. B. (Cantab.) will read a paper entitled, "Hints on Teaching Harmony."

The General Meeting will be held on Thursday, June 26, at 7 p.m.

The date of the next Examination for F. Gld. O. is fixed for July 29 and 30.

J. T. FIELD, Sub-Warden.

MORETON HAND, Hon. Sec.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF TONIC SOL-FA CHOIRS.

(In Union with the Tonic Sol-fa College.)

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, June 14. Conductors: Sir JOHN STAINER, Mus. Doc., and Mr. W. G. McNAUGHT, A.R.A.M.: Organist, Mr. W. HONGE, (Organist to the Royal Choral Society, &c.)

Choral Competition in the morning. Adjudicator, Dr. E. H. Turpin.

Great Choral Concert, with full Orchestral Accompaniments, at 4 o'clock. Part I.—Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus." Part II.—Miscellaneous Selection.

Full particulars will be announced in June number.

Copies of last report, containing rules, &c., and any other information, may be had of the Hon. Sec.,

CHAS. H. SIEBERT,
Allyn Villa, Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N.

From "*Musical Standard*," 15th March, 1890.

CAMBRIDGE.

By Mr. F. DEWBERRY, Mus. B., F.C.O., in the Guildhall.

Allegro Marziale in C, Op. 60, Weber—Allegretto in F (with Chorale), Plant—Adagio and Fugue in E minor, from 8th Sonata, Rheinberger—Bell Rondo, Morandi—Sarabande in B minor (with variations), Bach—Gavotte (Mignon) Thomas—Alla Marcia in B flat, Petrali.

From "*Musical World*," 26th April, 1890.

In SIX GRADES, Price Two Shillings each.

Under the Sanction and Approval of the Rev. Sir FREDERICK A. GORE OUSELEY, Bart., M.A., Mus. Doc., and of Sir G. A. MACFARREN, Mus. Doc.

THE MUSICIAN.—A Guide for Pianoforte Students.

By RIDLEY PRENTICE.

Contains Analyses of well-known Pieces progressively arranged, enabling the Pupil to unite a Study of Musical Form with the ordinary Pianoforte Practice.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.—Inst. 1872.

President—The EARL of ARBERDEEN.

Warden—The Rev. H. G. BONAVIA HUNT, Mus. D., F.R.S.E.

Director of Examinations—Prof. JAMES HIGGS, Mus. B.

Dr. C. W. PEARCE will deliver a Lecture on "A New Theory of Acoustics" on Tuesday, the 29th of April, at 7 p.m.

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS.

The NEXT EXAMINATION for the Diplomas (A. Mus. T.C.L. and L. Mus. T.C.L.), and for Special Certificates will take place in July. Last day of entry, June 21st.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The NEXT LOCAL EXAMINATION in Musical Knowledge will be held on June 20, 1890. Last day of entry, May 20.

The Local Examinations in Instrumental and Vocal Music take place on various dates, a list of which, together with all other particulars, may be had on application.

By order of the Academic Board,

SHELLEY FISHER, Secretary.

Mandevillo-place, Manchester-square, W.

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APPENDIX VII.

Mis-statements contained in the Address, &c.

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APPENDIX VII.

PART 1.

Mis-statements contained in the Address.

1. "The University of Trinity College is an offshoot of the University of Toronto."

See Memorial, page 14, where this statement is shown to be unfounded.

2. "It would thus appear as if the examination work in this faculty is done away from the College and takes place in England."

This inaccuracy is emphasised by the statement in the report of the interview that "in reply to a question from Lord Knutsford, Lord Charles Bruce, Mr. T. L. Southgate and Mr. Cummings severally expressed the belief that no musical examinations were actually conducted at Trinity College, Toronto" (On this *See Memorial page 4.*)

3. "A Registrar in England was appointed, Rev. E. K. Kendall, B.A., Cantab., of Southsea, and his name so appears in the calendar for 1889."

On reference to the calendar (page 14) the Rev. E. K. Kendall is described as M.A., D.C.L. As a matter of fact Dr. Kendall is M.A., Cambridge, of 30 years standing. He was seventeenth wrangler of his year, and from 1856 to 1860 Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Toronto. He seems to have been described as a B.A. either through great carelessness or to purposely misrepresent him as a graduate of little experience.

4. "So far as the issuing of degrees in this country is concerned the whole of the procedure takes place in England."

See Memorial, page 7, where it is shown that the issuing of degrees takes place entirely in Toronto.

5. "That those on whom it (that is Trinity University) assumes to confer degrees by the above mentioned proceedings in England have not complied with the standing ordinances" which are referred to earlier in the address, and are quoted from the "Regulations in the Faculty of Arts."

See pages 5 and 6 of the Memorial, in which it is shown that the regulations in the Faculty of Music had been, either from carelessness or deliberate misrepresentation, passed over and those in the Faculty of Arts substituted.

6. "The whole of the graduates in music of the University are mentioned as though they were all resident in England, whereas a considerable number are not." (*See* Supplement to the Memorial, pages 18 and 14, and Appendix IV.)

7. "At all the British Universities candidates for degrees in music have first to pass certain literary tests, but at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, no such tests are required."

On the arts qualification of Trinity University, Toronto, *See* Supplement to the Memorial, pages 15 to 18, and also Appendix III. tabular statement. The requirements are given in full in the calendar for 1889, which is quoted 12 times in the address.

8. "The examinations in music are not on a parity with the standard enforced by the Professors and Boards of our Universities."

On this *See* Memorial, pages 11 to 13, Supplement to the Memorial, pages 12 and 13, and full comparative table in Appendix III.

9. "It is found that several persons who have repeatedly failed to pass the rudimentary tests required by our English examining institutions have obtained the Toronto degrees."

Only two such instances are given both being cases of failure at the College of Organists; one of these gentlemen was a Mus. Bac. of Cambridge at the time when he obtained the Toronto degree.

10. "Some of these persons have dropped the indication

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Toronto this proceeding is calculated to mislead the public."

On this *See* Supplement to the Memorial, page 18, and Appendix VI., in which it is shown that it is *not* customary to insert the indication alleged to have been dropped with the view of misleading the public

11. "At the Universities the degrees are not granted *in absentia*," and "the Charter did not confer the privilege of granting degrees *in absentia*, that being a power which is *not* exercised by our Universities."

On this *See* Memorial, pages 8 and 11 and Supplement to Memorial, pages 9 and 10. The Charter gives such privileges as are *enjoyed* and not merely *exercised* by the Universities.

12. "Three gentlemen holding offices as church organists in this country were appointed referees in England, and the degree of Mus. Doc. in the University of Trinity College, Toronto, *honoris causa*, was conferred on them by that body. Their names are in the Calendar for 1889 as Examiners in the Faculty of Music."

See Memorial, page 3. It seems a misleading way of describing such distinguished musicians as Drs. Hopkins, Longhurst, and Lott as three "church organists." It may be noticed that Dr. Hopkins has examined for the College of Organists in 13 different years, Dr. Longhurst twice, and Dr. Lott on seven different occasions. Drs. Hopkins and Longhurst also appear on the list of public Examiners in Music for Trinity College, London, in which the names of Examiners from 1874 down to the present time are given.

It may be noticed that even at the English Universities considerable difficulty is felt in obtaining Examiners in Music solely from the number of those who have taken degrees in music in the regular course. In Easter term, 1889, in the Report of the Special Board of Music for Cambridge (*see* Cambridge University "Reporter," 1888-9, page 455), it was resolved to alter the previous regulations requiring "one at least of the two or more Examiners for the degree

of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. to be either a member of the Senate, or have been admitted to the Degree of Mus. Doc. in the University," by the insertion of the further alternative "or have been admitted to the title of that degree" (that is to an honorary degree).

This will be sufficient to dispose of the implied reflection contained in the Address that Drs. Hopkins, Longhurst, and Lott had been admitted to the degree of Mus. Doc. (*honoris causa*) by Trinity University, Toronto.

18. On the unauthorised affixing of signatures under the titles of the several Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London to the Address. (See Supplement to the Memorial, pages 3 to 5, also Appendix I.)

APPENDIX VII.

PART 2.

Mis-statements made at the interview with Lord Knutsford, as reported in the "Musical Standard" of March 15th, 1889.

1. "Mr. T. L. Southgate read a letter from Mr. Gerard Cobb, Chairman of the Board of Music, Cambridge University, in which that gentleman stated the full concurrence of the Cambridge Senate and authorities with the action of the deputation."

On this See page 4 of the Supplement to the Memorial, and Appendix I.

2. "The Rev. Dr. Hunt said that Dr. E. J. Hopkins had under pressure of other work receded from the position of an Examiner acting for Trinity College, Toronto, and now entirely disapproved of these examinations being held in this country."

See Memorial, page 13. The cablegrams referred to were as follows:—To Dr. Hopkins, from Provost Body. "Did you authorise Hunt to state that you now entirely disapproved of our examinations being held in England?" Reply of Dr. Hopkins to Provost Body. "Certainly not. Hunt sent correction to paper, refused insertion."

3. "Mr. W. H. Cummings pointed out with regard to the arrangements being completely carried out in this country the significant fact that a new Examiner had been appointed to succeed Dr. Hopkins, and had been made a Canadian Mus. Doc. before it seemed possible for sufficient time to elapse to allow of instruction and confirmation being received from headquarters in confirmation thereof."

This refers to Mr. Benjamin Agutter, Mus. Bae., Oxon., Organist of St. Peter's, Streatham. Dr. Agutter was duly appointed Examiner in Music for the year 1889-90 by the governing body of the University at its February meeting in Toronto, and his Mus. Doc. degree was regularly conferred by the Vice-Chancellor in Toronto in the same

month after having duly passed Convocation. This appointment and the fact that the degree had been conferred were then cabled over to England.

4. " Mr. T. I. Southgate read an extract from a Canadian Act incorporating the College, by which it appeared that the Governor of the Province was invested with visitorial powers over the Institution."

On reference to the Act (" An Act to incorporate Trinity College," 1851), it will be found that the powers given to the Lieutenant-Governor are in no way whatever of a visitorial character.

NOTE.—The large number of statements thus seriously calculated to mislead, contained in the Address and made by members of the deputation seems in itself to show that the signatures of the distinguished persons which appear at the foot of the Address must have been given without any due enquiry into the accuracy of the large number of allegations therein contained.

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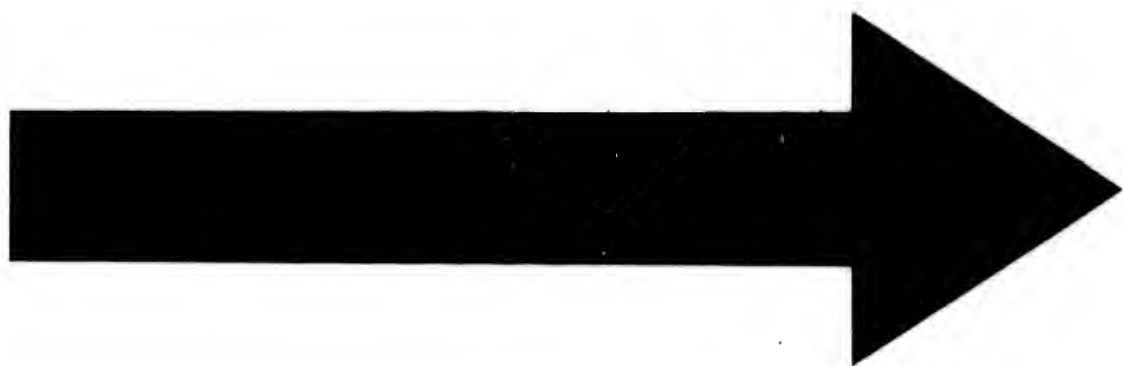
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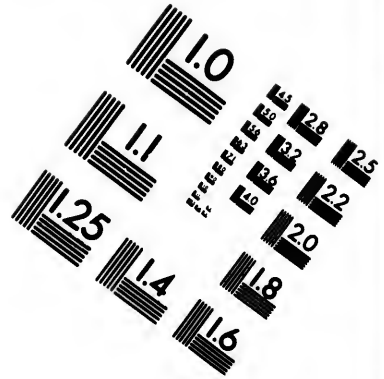
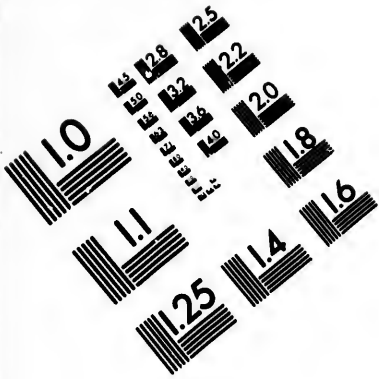
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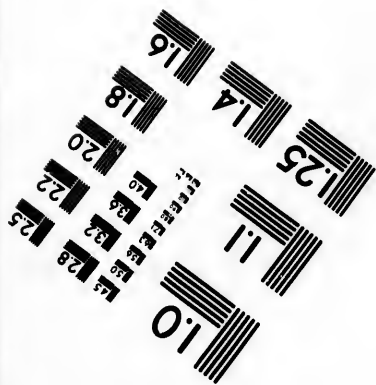
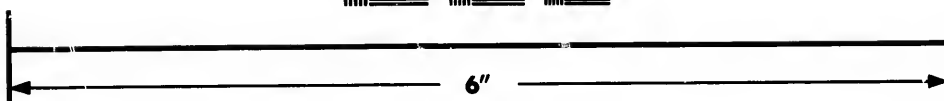
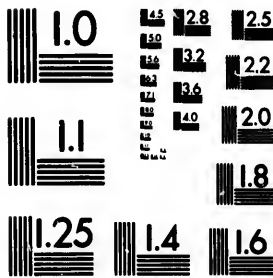
ADDRESS

*to H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies,
as to the issue in England of Degrees in
Music by the University of Trinity College,
Toronto.*





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LONDON, 24th February, 1890.

*To the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

MY LORD,

We beg most respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the action in this country of the "University of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada," an institution other than and quite independent of "The University of Toronto."

The University of Trinity College is an offshoot of the University of Toronto which was founded by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, 1st January, 1850. Owing to the Faculty of Divinity having been suppressed, and other changes made in that University, then known as "King's College," the Bishop of Toronto made an appeal to the Churchmen of the Province to erect a College that should be under the control of the Church of England. A large sum of money was received for this purpose from England. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts gave £2,000 and a grant of seven acres of land within the precincts of the City of Toronto. The Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge granted £3,000 the University of Oxford £500, and private individuals subscribed upwards of £4,000. Again, in 1864, a sum of £5,000 was raised in England: and as late as 1884, the Provost came to England and collected £5,000 in Oxford; he further received grants from the University of Cambridge, £3,000 from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, a grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and many subscriptions from private benefactors.

The College was constituted a body corporate by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, 15 Vic., cap 82, August 2, 1851; and a Charter was granted to it by Her Majesty the Queen bearing date 16th July, 1852, at which period Canada was a Crown Colony.

In that Document, after reciting the Canadian Act of Incorporation

of Trinity College, and adverting to the application made for a Royal Charter, it goes on to say—

“Now know ye that We having taken the premises into our
 “Royal consideration, and being willing to promote the more
 “perfect establishment *within the Diocese of Toronto*† of a College
 “in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland,
 “for the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the
 “Christian Religion as inculcated by that Church, and for the
 “instruction in the various branches of science and literature
 “which are taught in the Universities of the United Kingdom,
 “have of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion,
 “willed, ordained and granted, and do by these presents, for us,
 “our heirs and successors will, ordain and grant that the said
 “College shall be a University, and shall have and enjoy all such
 “and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of our
 “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the
 “same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our
 “Letters Patent. And that the *Students in the said College*† shall
 “have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor,
 “Master, and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties at
 “appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of
 “performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such
 “Degrees in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes,
 “Rules, and Ordinances of the said College.”

The government of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, is, by the Royal Charter, vested in the Corporation of Trinity College, which body, by the Act of the Provincial Legislature cited above, is composed of the Bishops of the five Dioceses into which the original Diocese of Toronto has been divided, viz., Ontario, Toronto, Algoma, Huron, and Niagara; of sixteen members nominated by these Bishops from their respective Dioceses, the Trustees, *ex-officio* Members of the University, and elected Members of the Council. Copies of the Act of Parliament (Canada), the Royal Charter, and the last Official Calendar issued, accompany this Memorial.

Your Memorialists expressly disclaim any desire to criticise or comment on the action of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, so far as its working in Canada is concerned. Their contention is, that the course it has lately taken in examining Candidates and

† These words are not in italics in the original.

granting Degrees in Music in England is outside its duties, that such procedure was not in the intentions of its founders, and is beyond the powers accorded to it in Her Majesty's Charter.

Although the University of Trinity College, Toronto, was established in 1852, it seems that no Teachers have been appointed to give systematic instruction in Music. Due provision has been made for Teachers and Lecturers in Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics, Science, Law, Medicine, and Divinity; but for the faculty of Music none have been appointed, and the three Examiners named in the list of University Officers reside in England. It would thus appear as if the *examination work* in this faculty is done away from the College, and takes place in England.

At page 100 of the Calendar for 1889, among the list of Doctors of Music is—"1858, George William Strathy,"—and a footnote at the bottom of the page states that this gentleman is "Professor of Music in Trinity College." But it should be noted that his name does not appear in the list of Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers given at page 21 of the same Calendar, nor as an Examiner in the list to be found at pages 16 and 17. It is clear that he takes no part in the testing of Candidates, and does not exercise the ordinary duties of an University Professor.

In the year 1885, for the first time a "Registrar" in England was appointed, viz., the Rev. E. K. Kendall, B.A. Cantab., of Southsea, and his name so appears in the Calendar for 1889.

For some time past the following advertisement has appeared in *The Musical Standard*, and is still repeated:—

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
TORONTO.
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND UNIVERSITY OF
UPPER CANADA.

A NNUAL EXAMINATIONS for the Degree
of BACHELOR of MUSIC will be held
simultaneously in TORONTO and LONDON.
Women are admissible to these Examinations.
For particulars apply to Rev. E. K. KEN-
DALL, D.C.L., Registrar for England, Southsea.

In the Calendar last issued (page 71) appears the following notification:—"Examinations will be held in London simultaneously with those held in Toronto."

The documents hereto annexed, marked A, B and C, are issued by Mr. Kendall.

In the year 1886, three gentlemen holding offices as Church Organists in this country, were appointed "Referees in England," and the Degree of Mus. Doc. in the University of Trinity College, Toronto (*honoris causa*) was conferred on them by that Body. Their names are in the Calendar for the year 1889 (page 17) as "Examiners in the Faculty of Music." In the list of Examiners in Arts (page 16) appears one for "*Harmony*," but in the "Faculty of Music," the only names given are those of the three English Organists referred to above. There are thus no Examiners in this Faculty proper resident in Canada. So far as the issuing of Degrees in this country is concerned, *the whole of the procedure takes place in England.*

According to the published Ordinances of the College (p. 26), every Candidate for Degrees in Arts is required to keep nine terms, attending 75 per cent. of the Lectures delivered in the term by each Professor or Lecturer whose lectures he is required to attend, and provision is made for his attendance at chapel, &c. The regulation goes on to say—

"The keeping of terms may, however, be dispensed with "in individual cases, in which application to that effect shall "have been made to the Corporation, and the grounds assigned "by the applicant unanimously approved by the Corporation. In "such case, the applicant must not be less than 25 years of age, "and will be required to pass the Matriculation Examination, the "Primary, the Previous, and the Final Examinations at intervals "of not less than those which are prescribed in the case of "resident students."

The Universities which have the power to grant Degrees in Music in Great Britain and Ireland, are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, London, St. Andrews, the Royal University of Ireland, and the Victoria University (Manchester); and by prescriptive custom, the Archbishop of Canterbury has the right of conferring the Degree of Mus. Doc.; the Royal College of Music also has power to confer Musical Degrees. At the Universities, the examinations for degrees are held *in situ* (the University of London excepted, *vide* Charter, January 6th, 1863), and the degrees are not granted *in absentia*. It should be noted that by the Royal Charter granted to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, it had conferred on it only "all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent."

Your Memorialists therefore maintain :—

1st. That the Charter of this Canadian institution grants to it local and restricted powers only: the terms are, "to promote the more perfect establishment *within* the Diocese of Toronto of a College," &c., and consequently its formal representation for granting degrees by a "Registrar in England" is beyond its lawful powers.

2nd. That those on whom it assumes to confer degrees by the above-mentioned proceedings in England are not such "Students in the said College" as the Charter clearly intends and empowers the governing authorities to deal with, nor have they complied with the standing Ordinances.

3rd. That according to the existing regulations of the College set forth above and in document C, as to candidates for Degrees in Arts being required to keep certain terms and attend a proportion of lectures, it is distinctly intended that the students and candidates must be resident, and have gone through a systematic course of education at the institution in Canada. The whole tenor of the Regulations point to the conclusion that only *local* students are meant to be dealt with.

4th. That even if the power of granting Degrees conferred by the Charter be not restricted to those who have received instruction at the University itself, the Charter did not confer the privilege of granting them *in absentia*, that being a power which is *not* exercised by our Universities.

5th. That the action of this colonial institution is *ultra vires*, and is also in direct antagonism with the rights and duties of the Musical Faculties of our National Universities, and constitutes an infringement of their privileges.

The University of Trinity College, Toronto, is entitled to no exceptional privileges or powers beyond those enjoyed by the English Universities in teaching and conferring Degrees in various Faculties. Ample provision exists in England for testing acquirements in all branches of knowledge by our legalized establishments, and the intervention in this country of any colonial or foreign University, &c., is wholly unnecessary. At all the British Universities candidates for Degrees in Music have first to pass certain literary tests, but at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, no such tests are required: moreover, the examinations in Music are not on a parity with the

standard enforced by the Professors and Boards at our Universities. It is found that several persons who have repeatedly failed to pass the rudimentary tests required by our English examining institutions, have obtained the Toronto Degrees, and some of these persons have dropped the indication "Toronto," affixing to their names in advertisements, &c., the simple titles, "Mus. Bac." and "Mus. Doc.," but not showing their source. This proceeding is calculated to mislead the public, who, in the absence of any indications as to the particular University from which the Degree is derived, might naturally assume that it had been conferred by one of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Some examples of these advertisements, notices, &c., are hereto annexed (Document D).

According to pages 100 and 105 of the last issue of the Calendar of the University of Trinity College, Toronto—

In 1886	8 Mus. Doc.	degrees were granted.		
	8 Mus. Bac.	"	"	
In 1887	1 Mus. Doc.	"	"	
	24 Mus. Bac.	"	"	
In 1888	27 Mus. Bac.	"	"	

The Report for 1889 is not yet published, but it will be seen that down to the year 1888, there have already been made 4 Mus. Docs., and 54 Mus. Bacs. The Calendar for 1889 (page 109) gives the names of 105 persons, male and female, styled "Undergraduates in music." It is not known how many of these persons intend to avail themselves of the procedure in England above described, but it is presumed they will all become candidates for Degrees in Music.

The operations of the University of Trinity College Toronto, in England, and the harm that its action is doing to the true interests of music in this country, have for some time past been the subject of correspondence and notice in the press. Lately, and especially since the formal establishment of the Associated Board of Examination formed by the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, some of the daily and other newspapers have drawn attention to the injury which is being done by the issuing of unauthorised degrees and diplomas in music. If this apparent violation of the provisions of the Royal Charter be permitted, it should be pointed out that the example of this Canadian institution may induce competition from some of the many American Universities, ready to establish agencies in England; the result would certainly tend to the lowering of the standard of

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education required of Candidates, and the discrediting of degrees generally.

Although at present the University of Trinity College, Toronto, has only dealt with the Faculty of *Music* in this country, it may, if this claim is allowed, proceed to confer degrees in Arts, Law, Divinity, and Medicine in England; so that in the event of an enlargement of the sphere of action on its present lines, all these subjects could likewise be dealt with, to the manifest injury of the degrees of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and in opposition to the prerogatives of the various Institutions legally charged with such powers and duties in this country. That this apprehension is not altogether groundless, will be seen from the fact that it has appointed a representative in Melbourne, and assumes to grant degrees in Divinity in Australia, vide p. 62 of the Calendar.

We earnestly invite your Lordship's attention to the above statement of facts respecting the granting of Degrees *in absentia* to persons residing in this country by the University of Trinity College, Toronto, a proceeding which we venture to think is inconsistent with the terms of the Charter granted by Her Majesty the Queen. We would respectfully suggest that your Lordship will officially call the attention of the Authorities of this Institution to the non-compliance with the conditions of that Charter; and further, that such measures as your Lordship may deem expedient may be taken to prevent any further granting of like Degrees.

We are,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servants,

University of Sir JOHN STAINER, M.A., Mus. Doc. Oxon., Professor Mus. Univ. Oxon.,
Oxford. Examiner in Music, Lond. Univ., Inspector of Music to the Education Department.

C. HUBERT H. PARRY, M.A., Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon., Choragus Univ. Oxon., Professor Royal College of Music.

J. H. MEE, M.A., Mus. Doc. Oxon., Pr. centor Chichester Cathedral.

W. PARRATT, Mus. Bac. Oxon., Prof. Royal College of Music, Organist to the Queen and at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

University of C. VILLIERS STANFORD, M.A., Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon., Professor
Cambridge. Mus. Univ. Cambridge, Professor Royal College of Music.

G. M. GARRETT, M.A., Mus. Doc. Cantab., University Lecturer in Counterpoint and Harmony.

GERARD F. COBB, M.A., Chairman Board of Musical Studies, Cambridge Univ.

(Accredited by the Council of the Senate.)

- Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon., Examiner in Music, Cambridge Univ.
 C. W. PEARCE, Mus. Doc. Cantab., F.C.O., Examiner in Music, Cambridge Univ.
- University of Dublin.** Sir ROBERT P. STEWART, Mus. Doc. Dublin, Professor of Music, Univ. Dublin.
(By direction of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin.)
- University of London.** W. POLE, F.R.S., Mus. Doc. Oxon., Examiner in Music Univ. Lond.
 C. J. HALL, Mus. Doc. Lond.
- University of Durham.** Rev. H. KYNASTON, D.D., Cambridge, Canon of Durham, Prof. Greek and Classical Lit. in Durh. Univ.
 P. ARMES, Mus. Doc. Oxon.
(By order of the Senate Durham University.)
- Victoria University** Sir WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH, M.P., Member of the Court of Governors.
 H. HILES, Mus. Doc. Oxon., Lecturer on Music, Victoria University, Manchester.
(By request of the Court, Victoria University.)
- Royal Academy of Music.** A. C. MACKENZIE, Mus. Doc. Cantab. et St. Andrews, Principal Royal Academy of Music.
 T. THRELFALL, Chairman Board of Management, R.A.M.
 W. H. CUMMINGS, F.S.A., Hon. R.A.M.
 G. G. T. TREHERNE, a Director, R.A.M.
- Guildhall School of Music.** H. WEIST HILL, R.A.M., Principal Guildhall School of Music.
 C. WARWICK JORDAN, Mus. Doc. Cantuar, Mus. Bac. Oxon., F.C.O., Professor Guildhall Sch. Mus.
- College of Organists.** E. H. TURPIN, Mus. Doc. Cantuar., Hon. Sec. College of Organists.
 J. HIGGS, Mus. Bac. Oxon., Royal College of Music, F.C.O.
 M. E. WESLEY, Treasurer, College of Organists.
- Trinity College, London.** J. W. SIDEBOTHAM, M.P., Mus. Bac. Oxon., Vice-President Trinity College, London.
 Rev. H. G. BONA VIA HUNT, Mus. Doc. Dubl., Mus. Bac. Oxon. (Warden.)
- Gresham College.** H. WYLDE, Mus. Doc. Cantab., Gresham Professor of Music.
 Lord CHARLES BRUCE, B.A. Oxon.
 Sir GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L., LL.D., Director of the Royal College of Music.
 J. F. BRIDGE, Mus. Doc. Oxon. Examiner in Music, Oxford and Cambridge, Professor Royal College of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey.
 F. E. GLADSTONE, Mus. Doc. Cantab., Hon. R.A.M., Examiner in Music, Cambridge.
 Sir GEORGE ELVEY, Mus. Doc. Oxon.
 J. BARNBY, Precentor of Eton.
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